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# FRANCE'S RHINE TROOPS READY TO OCCUPY RUHR

## TURKS REJECT ALLIES' PLANS FOR NEAR EAST

### Lausanne Parley Near Smash When Ismet Pasha Refuses Courts for Foreigners in Turkey.

Peace or war was the grave issue laced squarely before the Near astern conference last week.

Ismet Pasha for Turkey, brought is issue concisely before the dele- ates, who, after refusing all allied uggestions concerning special courts r foreigners in Turkey he declared olemnly: "Gentlemen, the key to eace lies in your hands."

Lord Curzon, accepting the chal- enge, retorted:

"If peace is to come at Lausanne, is essential that some arrangement n the question of foreign tribunals e arrived at," and he added signifi- antly:

"We hope that time will soften he Turkish attitude and that Tur- ey will not maintain her position of day."

The discussion took place before he full commission on capitulations, hich adjourned without reaching ny accord on the most vital ques- on on the Lausanne agenda and ithout fixing a date for the next eeting.

The date on capitulations, during hich Ismet Pasha praised the merican ambassador, Mr. Child, for s recent "eloquent address" to the nference on the question of the reign judicial system, was digni- ed throughout and marked by no idence of ill feeling.

In this report it differed greatly om the morning session, which ook up the problem of providing a ational home for the Armenians.

Angry at the allies' attempt even o bring the Armenian question into he official discussion, Riza Nur Bey, he second Turkish delegate, deliv- red a short but violent attack on he allies, then brusquely marched ut of the meeting hall.

In consequence of this Lord Cur- n, M. Barrere and Marquis Di Gar- oni forwarded a strong letter of rotest to Ismet Pasha, requesting he head of the Turkish delegation o write some explanation of his col- ague's conduct.

Notwithstanding the disappointing ollapse of the negotiations between he allied representatives and the urks the allied delegations are ushing forward the preparation of peace treaty which they still are oping may be signed at Lausanne.

When that treaty is presented to he Turks at some not far-distant ay the hospitable folk of the com- rtable Alpine town will learn hether Lausanne is to become a gend of peace or go down in history s spelling one of the most unfortu- ate and most untimely diplomatic isasters in European history.

Ismet Pasha pointed out to the lied chiefs the Turkish road to eace. He made it clear that Tur- ey would never consent to commit- ing to a public document which all he world might read any engage- ents that would cause the Turkish eople to stand before the world as n inferior race; he would never gree to foreign judges coming to urkey to administer justice because t would be a humiliation and an idence of Turkish incapacity and ignorance.

Ismet suggested special arrange- ents between Turkey and the other owers and separate treaties where- y foreign residents would receive mple protection.

The danger of a break at Lau- anne comes from allied insistence n a public commitment by Turkey n the Lausanne treaty.

## PRINCE SELLS INSURANCE; IS STEADY WORKER

### Grandson of O'd King of Portugal Reports at His Office Daily.

Prince Miguel de Braganza, son f Don Miguel Braganza, pre- ender to the throne of por- ugal, and grandson of King Miguel, ho reigned over Portugal from 828 to 1834, is selling life in- urance in New York. He is work- ng on a commission basis for a firm f insurance brokers. William hildlander Stewart, Jr., the rincess' brother-in-law, is a mem- er of the firm.

Office employes say Prince Miguel eports punctually every morning nd observes the same rules and egulations that govern other solicit- rs for the firm. He said he went to ork because "nearly every one over here works."

His marriage to Anita Stewart in 909 at Tulloch Castle, Scotland, was brilliant event after royal compli- ations over the status of Miss Stew- rt had been smoothed out by a pat- nt from Emperor Francis Joseph, hich gave the American girl the ank of princess until the wedding as over. Miss Stewart was report- d to have received a wedding gift f $2,000,000 from her mother, Mrs. James Henry Smith. The Portuguese pretender opposed his on's marriage but yielded when Prince Miguel renounced his rights in favor of his younger brother, Prince Francis Joseph.

## Unhurt in Fall of 10,000 Feet

Pilot Henry G. Boonstra, of the Western division of the U. S. Aerial mail service, fell about 10,000 feet with his airplane near Wanship, Utah, and escaped with only slight injuries.

A few weeks ago Boonstra met with a similar mishap and was not hurt. Boonstra's home is in Lafayette, Ind.

## Switzerland's Executive

Charles Scheurer

—Pacific and Atlantic Photo.

CHARLES SCHEURER, who acted as vice president of Switzerland during 1922, in accordance with the traditional custom has been chosen president of the nation for 1923. He is 50 years old, the son of a farmer. He is a jurist, a splendid organizer and a worker.

## Moscow Reds Make Christmas Parade Mockery of Holy Things

The young communists of Moscow, observing the Christmas of the Julian calendar Sunday, launched their widely heralded "attack upon heaven" in a grotesque carnival procession that was a mockery of the world's great religions.

As American college boys make merry after a football victory, so thousands of Russian students did a gigantic snake dance around a great bonfire, the kindling of which before one of the principal railway stations brought the day of revelry to a close. The climax of the celebration came when the young people gleefully tossed into the flames straw and paper figures representing the deities of the Christian, Mohammedan, Jewish and Buddhist religions. The Russian Christmas had been especially chosen by the young communists as the occasion for shattering by mockery the ancient Yuletide story and the traditions which their organization hails as "religious myths," hence the procession that threaded the streets of Moscow held few reminders of the old time Christmas celebrations of the Russian church.

**Bethlehem Star Derided.**

Flaring stars of red, burlesque of the Star of Bethlehem, were borne aloft at the head of the parade, followed by posters and banners upon which were daubed cartoons of deities and saints. No Ikons, no reminders of the church processions that in the past have marked the advent of the Christmas festival were in evidence. There was music and singing aplenty, but the songs were jeering parodies of the splendid carols or chants of the Russian church.

Goblin-like burlesques of the Gods of all peoples alternated with motor trucks upon which rode students and young women dressed as caricatures of religious dignitaries, placards proclaimed such communist doctrines as "Religion is the opiate of the people" and Man made God in man's image, not God man in his." One truck carried an infant wearing a red cap. He was placarded as "young communism."

**Teachers Guide Charges.**

Lost in their long coats and army caps, young children from the orphanages and institutions tramped through the snow led by their teachers to watch the bonfire which their communist elders had decreed should take the place of the chimney side vigil in wait for Santa Claus.

There were no disorders; neither was there any attempt to prevent regular Christmas services. But here and there a street beggar, evidently oblivious of the travesty, wandered through the crowd whispering "alms in the name of Christ on Christmas day."

## 400 Chinese Bodies Are Shipped Home

The strangest cargo ever to sail from Baltimore left last week on the steamer Esther Dollar. In the hold of the vessel are bodies of 400 Chinese being sent back to China for burial.

An ancient Chinese legend says if a man is buried in a foreign country his spirit will roam the world in torment until his body is taken home. Because of this the numerous "tongs" of New York have ceased their warfare long enough to disinter the bodies of their countrymen and send them back to the land of their birth.

## Exports to Show Decline for Year

Imports for 1922 probably will show an increase of about $400,000,000 over 1921, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, reported on the basis of complete statistics for the first nine months of the year.

The value of exports for 1922, he estimated, would be around $700,000,000 below the exports of 1921.

The falling off in exports, Dr. Klein said, was more pronounced in the case of raw foodstuffs and manufactures than in prepared foodstuffs and semi-manufactures. He traced the decline in the value of the total exports to a large extent to the change in the price level.

## Beer Pipe Line in Women's Club

Prohibition agents announced recently that they had found a real beer pipe line leading from a barroom to the bowling alleys of the Yorkville Women's Bowling club in New York and that when they raided both places they were threatened with pins and balls by 40 irate bowlers. The women, say the agents, were having a good time bowling and quaffing beer.

The women jostled the four agents and threatened dire things, but the nearest approach to actual violence was when one bowler threw an agent's hat out of a window and stamped her foot.

The owner of the hall and the bartender were arrested, charged with violating the Volstead act.

## $5,000,000 Sought in War Fraud Suit

The United States government instituted proceedings against the Fred T. Ley and Co., Inc., of Springfield and Boston, to recover $5,000,000 for alleged breach of contract in connection with the construction of the army cantonment at Camp Devens. A writ for $8,000,000 was placed in the hands of the United States marshal for security, but declaration which will not be officially filed until a return is made on the writ, will ask recovery of only $5,000,000.

## SENATE FAVORS BRINGING YANKS FROM GERMANY

### Vote 56 to 6 on Resolution Recommending Withdrawal of American Forces on Rhine.

A resolution favoring immediate withdrawal of the American forces on the Rhine was adopted by the senate last week.

The resolution approved by a vote of 56 to 6, after a day of debate and private consultation regarding American relationship to the crisis in Europe, was supported on the final roll call by the Republican leaders, despite an earlier effort by them to ward off action.

There was no indication that the senate's action would effect any change in the present policy of the administration or that any plans were being made for the return to the United States of the small American force still in Germany.

**Reed Starts Movement.**

As originally introduced by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, the resolution would have "requested" withdrawal of the troops, but it was modified before passage so as to merely embody an expression of opinion.

The resolution for withdrawal of American troops was pressed largely on the ground that the French reparations policy, contemplating military occupation of the Ruhr, might entagle America by involving the American troops.

Its adoption was preceded by futile efforts to stave off a vote by a motion to refer the matter to the foreign relations committee for investigation. This motion was defeated, 39 to 22.

Thirty-three Republicans and 24 Democrats including Senators Lodge and Underwood of Alabama, both party leaders, supported the resolution.

The six opponents of the resolution were four Republicans, Nelson, Minnesota; New, Indiana; Reed, Pennsylvania, and Sterling, South Dakota, and two Democrats, Myers, Montana, and Williams, Mississippi.

The opposition for the most part developed because the senate lacked information as to the administration's course in holding the American contingent in Germany and also on the ground that the force was a stabilizing influence in Europe.

**Fear Complications.**

In supporting the resolution senators of both parties declared there was danger of complications to America if France should pursue her plan of military occupation of Germany. The French policy was deplored and declared unwise both for her own interests and those of Germany.

Senators generally asserted that the American contingent should have been brought home long ago, but said the immediate situation was such as to require withdrawal at once of the Coblenz guard. Opponents of the resolution declared on the other hand that there was little danger of America becoming involved in any military action as a result of French plans.

In the discussion of the reparations question, Senator Underwood said it was manifest that the administration did not intend to appoint official American representatives on the reparations commission and that, therefore, the American troops should not be left in Germany to enforce decrees of other governments.

## Elephant Steps Up to Bar, Drinks Beer

An elephant appearing with a circus at Newport Monmouth, Eng., made it clear to all concerned that he is not a "pussyfooter."

While being taken to the stables for a brief rest between performances the elephant suddenly turned into the doorway of a hotel. It really gave the solitary customer at the bar the surprise of his life. He was enjoying a glass of beer when the elephant picked up the glass with his trunk and drank the contents.

Being offered no further refreshment the elephant backed out more or less gracefully without attempting a turning movement that might have wrecked the place. The astonished trainer had no difficulty in getting his charge to the stable after his celebration.

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## Thanks Dr. Stork for 15 Children

"Fifteen is not too many kids," Gus Smith of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., father of that number of children declares. Mrs. Smith agrees with her husband.

"Nothing brightens a home more than children, and the more the merrier," Smith says. "We would not take the world for any of them, because they are our joy."

The Smiths have been married 22 years. Ten of the 15 children came in pairs.

## Iowa's New Senator

—Pacific and Atlantic Photo.

SENATOR S. W. BROOKHART, Iowa's new representative in the upper house of congress, is shown here burning the midnight oil while he studies lessons in the textbook furnished all newcomers in the senate on "How to Be a Senator."

## VICTORY NOTES TO BE RETIRED

### U. S. Will Take Up Entire Issue Before Date of Maturity.

Retirement of all outstanding Victory notes in advance of their maturity date, May 20, has been made possible by the treasury department which announced it would redeem the notes upon presentation whether or not they had been called for redemption.

The treasury announcement will permit redemption of about $850,000,000 in notes which have not been called, it was said. In addition, the treasury is waiting to pay $225,000,000 to holders of notes which were called for retirement Dec. 15 and have not been turned in.

Although no official statement was made on the subject, the treasury announcement was regarded as indicating that its program of refinancing and of taking care of the earliest maturing of the war time loans was progressing satisfactorily.

The treasury, it is shown by the announcement, is able to handle such of the Victory notes as are offered for retirement in addition to meeting the call to pay for the 1918 issue of war savings stamps which matured Jan. 1.

It was said that about $600,000,000 in war savings stamps were outstanding on the maturity date. The first day's redemptions aggregated about $100,000,000. Since most of the stamps are turned in through postoffices, officials expected there will be some delay before all were passed on to the treasury for final redemption and destruction.

## Landlady Refuses Heat; Is Jailed

Mrs. Margaret Burke, mother of eight children and owner of an apartment house in Chicago, is in jail because she refused to maintain the legal apartment house heat of 68 degrees.

"I'll go to jail first," she told the judge.

The judge said that was all right with him. He fined her $200 and costs, the limit. That meant four hundred days in jail.

Mrs. Burke telephoned the kiddies and said she had changed her address for the time being.

## Panama Canal Ship Records All Broken

The passage of 2,997 ships through the Panama canal in the calendar year 1922 established a new high record. In 1921, the best previous year, 2,814 vessels used the waterway.

The tolls collected in 1922 aggregated $12,573,407. For the first time the monthly average exceeded $1,000,000. The net tonnage of commercial ships was approixmately 12,085,000. The cargo carried approximately 13,700,000 tons. The previous high tonnage mark was 11,435,811 and for cargo 11,599,214.

## "THE BAT" IS DEAD; OPERATION IS FATAL

Harrison Hunter, creator of the title role in "The Bat," a mystery play, died in Boston, Jan. 2, after an operation.

He was born in England 53 years ago, but had played in this country for more than 20 years, and was known widely as a character actor.

## FALL TO QUIT CABINET POST

### Will Retire as Secretary of Interior on March 4; Second to Leave.

Secretary Fall of the interior department will retire from office March 4, it has been announced at the White House, to return to the practice of law and the conduct of private business affairs in New Mexico.

President Harding, who is not yet prepared to name his successor, was declared by an administration spokesman to have made every effort to retain the cabinet officer in service and to have tendered him, without avail, an appointment to the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the recent retirement of Justice Pitney.

Secretary Fall said later that the only impelling cause for the step was the condition of his own affairs and took occasion to deny reports that he had resigned to accept a place as a counsel for an oil corporation, or that any friction existed between himself and associates in the administration.

He will go to his cattle ranch in New Mexico immediately upon leaving office, and, after a short vacation, resume the practice of law and the administration of his business interests.

As a senator, Secretary Fall was a personal friend and associate of Harding before entering the administration. It was understood when he accepted the portfolio that he might not serve long.

The President, it was indicated, may take some time in the selection of a successor to the retiring secretary, whose resignation constitutes the second break within the administration's official family since Harding assumed office. Reports have been current that cabinet assignments may result by which Secretary Hoover would vacate the commerce department to take over the direction of interior affairs.

## Cupid Is Napping as Reaper Stalks

Marriages and births decreased in New York during 1922, while the number of deaths increased, it was disclosed in the year's vital statistics. Marriages were 2,654 fewer than in 1921, births were 4,557 fewer and deaths increased by 5,432.

General living conditions caused the decrease in number of marriages, it is believed. The increase in mortality was attributed to epidemics of measles and influenza in the early part of the year.

## Britain to Clear Oil From Waters

While America is trying to clear her territorial water of intoxicants Great Britain is attempting to rid hers of oil. It is now an offense for a ship to discharge or allow the escape of oil within the three-mile limits.

Thus it is hoped to eliminate the nuisance which has ruined bathing at several British coast resorts since the war.

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## BONAR LAW AND POINCARE SPLIT ON REPARATIONS

### Allied Premiers Break Off Conference When French Insist Upon Payment of German Reparations.

Breaking up of the reparations conference of the allied premiers and the smashing of the entente has caused the war clouds to gather once more over Europe. Following the action of Premier Bonar Law of England in refusing to accept the French reparation demands upon Germany the parley in Paris dissolved and France began to take measures to occupy the Ruhr region when Germany defaults in her coal payments.

France, free to handle the reparations question according to her own formula, turned immediately to the task of making Germany pay. The French government apparently has support of Belgium; it is less certain of Italy's aid.

France moved troop reinforcements toward the Rhine Monday while the inter-allied reparations commission was meeting to give Germany a final hearing on the charge that she is in default of her coal and coke deliveries, pledged under the treaty of Versailles.

**Troops Gathering.**

France's Rhine army is gathering to be ready to march when Premier Poincare gives the word for the carrying out of his secret plan for seizing the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

Trains have been crowded with officers and men, hurriedly recalled from leave, returning to their posts, and M. Poincare conferred with M. Le Trocquer, minister of public works, on final arrangements for the transportation of the civil and military forces.

The French troops on the Rhine have been ordered by General Degoutte to remain in their quarters wherever there appears to be any danger of clashes with the Germans, and every precaution will be taken to avoid demonstrations.

There are several times the number of French forces in the Rhineland as are likely to be required for the Ruhr operations, but all the troops will be held in readiness for instant service.

The details of the French plan remain a mystery, but M. Poincare has repeatedly described the proposed entrance into the Rhur as chiefly the work of engineers and customs collectors.

It was reported that the French army may be moved toward the Ruhr by easy stages, instead of by a single concerted stroke. If this program is followed, Essen, the great industrial city on the western edge of the Ruhr basin and the seat of the Krupp works, may be seized first before the Ruhr is taken over.

**Bonar Law's Speech.**

The British prime minister's abrupt and sudden determination to reject the French proposals, resulting in a rupture with France, was revealed in a speech at Quai d'Orsay last week.

Abandoning the usual methods of diplomatic gatherings, Mr. Bonar Law coldly announced that he regarded the British and French policies as being impossible of being brought together and irreconcilable. He stated that the British government and people did not share in the French attitude towards applying military sanctions and on insisting that Germany pay its reparations in kind, instead of being granted a complete moratorium.

Mr. Bonar Law stated it was useless to continue the discussions and arguments when the two viewpoints were so diametrically opposed. Therefore he decided to terminate the conference.

The British prime minister said that his majesty's government would not associate itself with or participate in any action or measures which the French government decided to take regarding Germany.

**Three Reparations Solutions.**

**British**—A reduction of reparation and indemnity claims against Germany to 50,000,000,000 gold marks, or about $12,500,000,000, is proposed. To give Germany a breathing spell England would grant a four-year moratorium—in other words no cash payments on principal and no interest payments would be required from Germany for four years.

**French**—The government is now willing to accept a settlement based upon the 50,000,000,000 gold marks minimum, stipulating that such acceptance is conditioned on a reduction of the moratorium period to two years and the establishment of productive guarantees under which the allies would take over the collection of levies on mines, forests and state properties in the Rhine and Ruhr valley districts. Germany would be forced to agree to this program, which would be of a civil instead of military nature.

**German**—Germany's plan submitted by Dr. Karl Bergmann calls for an international loan of 20,000,000,000 gold marks now, 5,000,000,000 gold marks in 1927 and 5,000,000,000 gold marks in 1931. She will attempt to raise another 10,000,000,000 marks through internal loans. Half the amount is to be used for reparations; the other half to stabilize exchange, provide industrial credits and pay interest; Germany insists upon the withdrawal of the troops of occupation.

## WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

TWO MILLION AMERICAN BOYS went to Europe in 1917-18 to fight militarism. It was not a pleasant trip for the boys. Neither was it a pleasant experience for their people back home. Those American crusaders, the pick of the nation's young manhood, went through many physical discomforts to get there and faced many horrors after they arrived. Their mothers and friends back home underwent much poignant mental suffering. That is history.

The fight didn't last long after the boys got into action. They licked militarism.

Now a new militarism has grown up, to threaten the peace of all Europe, if not the whole world. France, the strongest military power in Europe today, is contemplating a drive into the Ruhr Valley, the richest section of Germany, to collect reparations. The conference of premiers failed. France could not agree with England. Official France is stiff-necked. She has a powerful army and a formidable war equipment.

The next gold indemnity payment from Germany is due January 15, but France is already making definite plans for troop movements into the valley of rich resources.

**Power a Menace to Peace.**

Lloyd George, former British premier, says:

"To insure peace on earth nations must disarm their striking forces. Without disarmament pacts, treaties and covenants are of no avail. They are the paper currency of diplomacy. That is the reason why all friends of peace are filled with disquiet when they see nations still arming and competing in armies whilst trusting to mere words and signatures to restrain the irresistible impetuosity of organized force."

There seems to be much of this "irresistible impetuosity" in the spirit which is moving France at the present time. Military strength seems to have made her bull-headed. As a result of this stubbornness, or failure to see as Great Britain saw, England's diplomats bid the members of the conference of premiers a cordial good-bye. The military invasion of Germany, if it comes, will not have the backing of Great Britain. The two most powerful allies of the big war, so far as the reparations matter is concerned, have parted company.

**How About America?**

Over in the Rhineland, at Coblenz, there is a snug little force of American soldiers. These boys have been sitting pretty for a long time. Military men of Europe have paid them the compliment of being the most splendid small body of soldiers in the world. That is fine. But what are they there for? Chiefly because the allies and Germany herself wanted them there. They have had a wholesome influence in the occupied territory.

But the other day the United States senate decided that this little army of Americans, in face of threatened war in the valley, should be withdrawn. And unless the President and the state department have some vital reason for keeping the boys there they should be brought home. If there is to be an end of peace in the Rhineland it is time for the Americans to get out.

**Our Moral Obligations.**

There is an inclination in Europe to define the moral obligations of the United States. Clemenceau came over here recently and told us that we had been lax in our duty toward Europe. We left too soon. He was frank. He came with a mission and he left nobody in the dark.

Isn't it about time for this nation to make its own interpretations of its duty toward other countries?

Secretary Hughes, in his New Haven speech, let France and all Europe know that America would accept an invitation to join in an economic conference for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the reparations matter. But France did not hear. Uncle Sam was not invited to any party. France is going on with her show of military force. Evidently official France doesn't consider that America is under any moral obligation to suggest a settlement of the reparations question through a conference.

**Galloping a Free Horse.**

The little American army over in Coblenz has been maintained so far at the expense of the American government. Germany was supposed to pay, as it pays for the French and British armies of occupation. But America has not been paid. It isn't paid for anything. This country wanted nothing out of the war. It got less than nothing.

Of the ten billions America put into the war in the way of loans only Great Britain has paid anything on interest accumulations. Great Britain will pay. That has always been a foregone conclusion. France says she can't, and she surely can't if she keeps up the most powerful military establishment in Europe.

There is an old phrase about "riding a free horse to death." That could easily happen if Uncle Sam were to fulfill all his "moral obligations," as defined by some of the European nations.

The moral obligation of all nations today is the maintenance of peace. They owe it to humanity. If Lloyd George is right they can't fulfill this obligation by creating big armies.

# VETERANS FORM BLOC IN HOUSE

## Committee of Ex-Service Men to Be Demanded; Bonus Assured.

An "ex-service men's bloc" may have a lot to say about legislation in the new congress.

Already it has been decided to demand of the Republican house caucus, when it convenes to organize for the next session, that it go on record in favor of an ex-service men's committee which shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction in considering all legislation involving the interests of World war veterans.

With appropriations steadily growing to care for the needs of the United States veterans' bureau, dealing with the care and training of disabled soldiers, and the insurance, compensation and vocational training of others, the present war veteran members of the house believe that the creation of such a new committee would be amply justified.

**Ohioans in Bloc.**

Among the leaders in the movement are Representatives Roy G. Fitzgerald and John C. Speaks of Ohio; Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York; Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan, and Lamar Jeffers, Alabama, all World war veterans.

In all there will be at least 30 ex-service men in the next house, the others being Representatives Walter F. Lineberger and Philip D. Swing, California; John J. Rogers, A. Piatt Andrew and Louis A. Frothingham, Massachusetts; John E. Rankin, Mississippi; Jacob L. Milligan and Harry B. Hawes, Missouri; Scott Leavitt, Montana; Robert L. Bacon, Ogden L. Mills, Fiorello H. LaGuardia and J. Mahew Wainwright, New York; Alfred F. Bulwinkle, North Carolina; John McSweeney, Ohio; John J. McSwain, South Carolina; B. Carroll Reece and Gordon Browning, Tennessee; Tom Connally and Marvin Jones, Texas, and Albert Johnson, Washington.

**Three Vets in Senate.**

In the senate, during the next congress, there will be three World war veterans, Davis Elkins, West Virginia; David A. Reed, Pennsylvania, and Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa.

The resignation of Truman H. Newberry, Michigan, a navy commander during the war, deprived the veterans' bloc of one member in the senate.

The ex-service leaders expect strong support for their proposals outside their own numbers in both the house and senate. Backed by the American Legion they believe that though their numbers are still comparatively small their influence will be great and their colleagues, without regard to party, will line up for reasonable measures which they sponsor.

One of the most important measures in the bloc's program will be a universal conscription act giving the President in time of national emergency power to draft capital, labor, industrial plants, railroads and other national resources into the service of the government immediately upon the declaration of war by congress.

**Bonus Believed Assured.**

The ex-service leaders are not stressing the soldiers' bonus as a group, feeling that is not necessary since an overwhelming majority of the members of both the house and senate are definitely committed to an adjusted compensation measure.

Another measure which the bloc will consider getting behind is a resolution by Senator McNary, Oregon, authorizing the distribution to the states, for use in road building and other public improvements, the thousands of tractors, motor vehicles and other equipment left on the government's hands as surplus war material.

## Eager to Make Us Better and Better

Dr. Emile Coue.

# "JUST MONSIEUR COUE" IS IN U. S. TO HELP OTHERS HELP SELVES

M. Emile Coue, internationally famed apostle of auto suggestion, stepped ashore last week on his first visit to America.

The chubby little former druggist whose "Day-by-day" formula swept him from the obscurity of retirement in Nancy, France, into world prominence, disembarked in snow-clad Manhattan after a stormy voyage which tossed and buffeted the liner Majestic and delayed her arrival a day and a half.

Besieged by a hundred newspapermen, the little old man with gray mustache and gray Vandyke appeared perplexed but apparently eager to answer questions. He peered out with keen, shrewd blue eyes at his questioners and made every effort to grant the information they sought. He was handicapped in this by interference of members of the Coue committee, in charge of his lectures who interrupted his answers.

**Won't Discuss Medicine.**

"I will not discuss the medical profession while in America," he said. "But it is my greatest desire to see auto suggestion made part of the regular medical school program."

Addressed by one of the newspapermen as "Doctor" M. Coue immediately protested: "I am not 'Doctor.' I am Monsieur. Please call me that. I do not treat I help people treat themselves."

He said that he personally will conduct no clinics in America, that his purpose was to spread his teachings and methods in this country. He said a regularly authorized clinic will be instituted in New York, but his answer to the question of who will head it was interrupted by a member of the committee.

M. Coue explained that his discovery of the value of auto suggestive method of improvement and treatment of diseases was made while he was studying hypnosis. He found auto hypnosis a powerful aid in overcoming ailments.

**Religious Faith Is Aid.**

"I do not invoke divine aid in my treatments," he said. "But if a person has a strong religious faith, it undoubtedly is an aid to them in treating themselves."

He said he was convinced of the value of the treatment in organic disease as well as in nervous complaints and in overcoming criminal and other evil tendencies.

Miss Joan Hay, opera singer, who was a fellow passenger with the famed healer on the Majestic, testified to his success in treating her severe case of neuralgia. She said she attended the clinic on shipboard in a skeptical vein, but was convinced.

## Healing by Faith Wins, Bishop Says

"Christendom is on the eve of the recovery of the power of spiritual healing," declared the Anglican Bishop of Kensington at the Lyceum club in London.

"Spiritual healing," he said, "has been taking place by spiritual means inside and outside the church."

Father Woodlock, introduced as the great authority on Lourdes, spoke of the "'conspiracy of silence" regarding the cures at Lourdes.

"This really supernatural type of miracle, which cannot be explained away," he said, "has been given to this age in God's goodness as an answer to the materialistic criticism of the Gospels. Christ has been doing at Lourdes for 50 years just the same thing as he did in Galilee."

## German Passenger Plane Is Cheapest

The ability of Germans regardless of the restrictions of the Versailles treaty to develop low-powered airplanes capable of carrying more passengers than the British planes of greater horsepower was demonstrated above English soil.

The first German plane arriving in England since the war completed its flight from Berlin, bringing three directors of the Aero-Lloyd, the big German air combine. They will discuss the establishment of a London-Berlin air service.

The machine is all metal, with a 185-horsepower motor and can carry six passengers. The only British plane capable of the same haul at the same speed has a 400-horsepower motor.

Copyright, 1923, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

## Filipinos Would Pay U. S.

The setting aside of $1,000,000 annually from the insular treasury of the Philippines until independence is granted in order to provide sufficient money with which to pay the United States for her military and naval establishments and other claims upon the withdrawal of American sovereignty is the plan of Represenattives Brilliantes and Sisson embodied in a bill just introduced in the house.


# APPLY SULPHUR TO HEAL UP YOUR SKIN

**Broken Out Skin and Itching Eczema Helped Over Night.**

For unsightly skin eruptions, rash or blotches on face, neck, arms or body, you do not have to wait for relief from torture or embarrassment, declares a noted skin specialist. Apply a little Mentho-Sulphur and improvement shows next day.

Because of its germ destroying properties, nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it healing begins. Only those who have had unsightly skin troubles can know the delight this Mentho-Sulphur brings. Even fiery, itching eczema is dried right up.

Get a small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.

—Advertisement.


# SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

MEMBERS of the British debt commission arrived in Washington last week to take up with the American commission the funding of Great Britain's wartime debt of more than $4,000,000,000. The commission is headed by Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer.

Meeting last week after three weeks' rest the United States supreme court received a new member, Associate Justice Pierce Butler of St. Paul.

Dr. Alois Rasin, minister of finance of Czecho-Slovakia, was seriously wounded by an employe of an insurance company who fired two revolver shots at the minister as he was entering an automobile.

Governor Donahey of Ohio announced that Herman R. Witter, former mayor of Canton, is to be director of industrial relations in his cabinet.

Science has undertaken the task of circumventing the earthquake. Bailey Wills, emeritus professor of geology of Stanford university and one of the best known geologists in the country, is en route to Chile to study effects of the recent earthquake there.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was a heart-broken woman last week when rehearsals of a new play opened and she was unable, on account of illness, to fill the stellar role which had been set aside for her.

For the first time in the history of Ohio, a woman—Miss Florence E. Allen of Cleveland—donned the black robes of high judicial office, and took her place as one of the associate justices on the state supreme court bench last week.

Defense in the trial of five men charged with murder during the Herrin, Ill., riots is designed to show that acts of aggression on the part of armed mine guards had resulted directly in the killing of 20 non-union miners last June.

The 57th national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Milwaukee next Sept. 2, it has been decided by the national executive committee meeting.

Motion picture actors have begun an effort to get a 48-hour week for themselves. A plan will be placed before Will Hays calling for a standard contract embodying the hours of limitation of work for principal players.

OHIO general assembly passed a measure last week abolishing state tax levies producing more than $6,500,000 annually. This action was recommended by Governor Davis in his message to the legislature. The law will become effective Sept. 1, 1923.

A vigorous investigation has revealed that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, of Philadelphia, millionaire slacker, who was reported to be trying to make his way into the United States disguised as a sailor has not been seen at his former home at Eberbach, Germany, for two months.

Ohio motion picture theaters will not be permitted to exhibit new Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle films, Vernon H. Riegel, state director of education and head of the state film censorship department, has announced.

Walter S. Ward, wealthy baker's son and former police commissioner of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been freed on the charge of murder that has been hanging over him since last Spring when he confessed shooting in self defense an alleged blackmailer, Clarence Peters.

Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, widow of the famous inventor, died in Washington on January 3 at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Bell's death followed a long illness beginning with a breakdown suffered at the time of Dr. Bell's death last August.

The 10 cases brought by foreign steamship companies and two brought by American operators to contest the construction placed by Attorney General Daugherty upon the prohibition amendment and enforcement act came up for oral argument in the supreme court last week.

Allister McCormick, whose wedding to Mary Landon Baker, Chicago society girl, was postponed by the prospective bride a year ago after guests had gathered at the church to witness the ceremony, now has no intention of marrying Miss Baker, so far as his father knows, a statement by L. Hamilton McCormick, the father, says.

Dr. Arthur E. Brides, managing director of the New England district of the United States veterans' bureau, and two of his assistants were suspended by Colonel Charles R. Forbes, national director of the bureau, pending the result of an investigation of charges against Dr. Brides.

RETURN to the old central competitive field as a basis for fixing wage scales in soft coal fields seemed a certainty with the adjournment of the joint conference of 15 districts in Chicago last week and the understanding among operators and miners that a call would be issued for a parley to be held in New York, Jan. 17 to 22.

Freight car shortage which has hampered railroads and shippers for many weeks is being so nearly overcome now, reports of the car service division of the American Railway association show, that Dec. 23 the supply of cars was only 99,908 below the demand of the day.

A resolution calling upon all other states to join with Michigan in a demand for amendment of the federal constitution to abolish the electoral college and provide for election of presidents by direct vote of the people is likely to be introduced in the Michigan legislature.

Federal Judge Wilkerson has denied the motion of council for the Federal Railway Shop Crafts to dismiss the injunction and the suit in equity alleging a conspiracy to interfere with interstate railway traffic through the shopmen's strike, but granted a motion for a trial in open court.

Prince Andrew of Greece, who was exiled after the Greek revolution on conviction of charges that he had contributed to the Greek debacle in Asia Minor, has announced his intention of visiting America.

More than 90 per cent of the world's motor vehicles are in the United States, it has been estimated by the National Automobile chamber of commerce.

Brazil has accepted Chile's invitation to attend the Pan-American congress at Santiago in March.

Alvin Victor Donahey took the oath of office as Ohio's 52nd governor on Jan. 8. The inauguration ceremony was without ostentation.

There are two known dead and 23 persons are missing as the result of the collapse of the old suspension bridge over the Cowlitz river at Kelso, Washington, last week. From 50 to 100 pedestrians, one truck and at least 10 automobiles were on the bridge when it gave way in the midst of a traffic jam caused by a stalled motor car.

Dr. John E. Monger of Columbus, O., is the new state director of health in Donahey's cabinet.

# TO SEEK ORIGIN OF ILLICIT TRADE

## U. S. Spreads Net Over Europe in Effort to Break Dope and Booze Traffic.

Copyright, 1923, by International News Service.

Seriously concerned over the enormous increases in smuggled drugs and liquor, the government has dispatched a staff of investigators to Europe to learn the sources of the vast supplies which have been rolling into the United States since prohibition.

Acting under instructions from the state and treasury departments, Colonel O. F. Forrer of the internal revenue bureau has already departed for Europe, accompanied by a staff of assistants.

**President Approves Plan.**

Decision to designate Colonel Forrer for this important mission followed conferences between the President and members of his cabinet over measures to aid law enforcement. The conclusion of these conferences was that the most serious phase of the government's task in checking the liquor and drug traffic is to obtain knowledge of the operations of the whisky and drug exporters in their own countries.

Colonel Forrer, with 30 years training as a government revenue expert, is en route to Europe with credentials from Secretary of State Hughes, and his instructions will carry him to some of the principal ports of Europe suspected of being main points of origin for the bulk of illicit narcotics and whisky reaching America. Colonel Forrer will be aiaded by American consuls and other diplomatic officers of this government in his investigations.

**To Seek Governments' Aid.**

It is said the government narcotic board may advise representations by the state department to those countries suspected of harboring the smugglers. Officials of this government are informed that the bulk of illicit narcotics reaching this country comes from Spain, Italy and Germany, and a considerable volume also originates in Mexico and China. The plan is to locate the "rings" controlling this traffic abroad and then to get the help of foreign governments concerned in breaking up the traffic.

Officials of the treasury department have gathered information in regard to the groups in other countries that are profiting heavily by both whisky and drug traffic in the United States. This government for some time has had its agents cleverly working on practically all of the important shipping routes, tracing the illicit shipments. Recent seizure of $1,000,000 worth of drugs on a New York pier was one of the results of this activity.

## Sheep's Kidney Put in Body of Woman

An unusual operation—the transplanting of a sheep's kidney to a human body—was performed Dec. 30 in Bellevue hospital in New York, in an effort to save the life of Mrs. Adele Robertson, a poison victim, it became known when the report of an autopsy performed on Mrs. Robertson was made public. She died when complications, including pneumonia, but not attributed to the operation, set in.

Dr. Harold Neuhoff, who performed the operation, declined to discuss it for ethical reasons, but said he intended writing an article about it for the journal of the American Medical association. Medical observers said the operation was considered a success and that one of Mrs. Robertson's kidneys, which previously had failed to function, began to do so again, although only slightly. The transplanted kidney also seemed to work, it was reported.

# NEWS FROM CAPITAL

## What Congress Is Doing

Republican charges of a filibuster against the administration shipping bill were renewed in the senate last week by Republican leaders and denied from the Democratic side.

Senators Watson of Indiana and Smoot of Utah made the filibustering charges which were denied by Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi. In order, he said, to test his declaration that Democratic opponents of the administration bills had demanded it should not come to a vote before congress adjourns, Senator Watson submitted two proposals to fix dates for a vote, one two weeks and another six weeks hence. Senator Harrison said two weeks was too short a time for debate and Senator King, Democrat, Utah, objected to the six weeks' proposal.

Government stabilization of prices for farm products is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota, and referred to the senate agriculture committee, which also has pending another bill by Senator Ladd for government price fixing on some agricultural products.

Senator Ladd's new bill would create an American stabilization corporation with $100,000,000 capital, all subscribed by the government, to buy and sell cereals, sugar, cotton and wool. The corporation would operate warehouses and have power to prohibit exports of farm products when domestic needs required them.

All ships flying the United States flag whether engaged in foreign or domestic commerce would be permitted to pass through the Panama canal without payment of tolls under a bill introduced by Representative Lineberger, Republican, California.

Representative Box, Democrat, Texas, member of the immigration committee, introduced a bill which would reduce the immigration to the United States to two per cent of the number of each nationality now here based on the census of 1890.

The present law provides for three per cent based on the census of 1910.

The effect of the amendment, it was said, would be to increase the proportion of immigration from northern Europe.

The second deficiency appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, carrying a total of $74,645,674, more than a half of which is for refund of internal revenue taxes illegally collected, was passed by the house.

Annual supply measures totalling nearly a billion dollars were passed by the house.

They included the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying $584,614,000; the agricultural bill, carrying $69,068,000, and the interior bill, carrying $294,347,000. No record votes were taken on any of the measures.

The federal coal commission in a telegram to representatives of coal operators and miners conferring in Chicago urged continuation until April 1, 1924, of the present wage scale in the event of failire to reach any other agreement.

The department of justice ruled that agreements and contracts entered into for the purpose of maintaining an "open shop" labor policy contravene the conspiracy clauses of the Clayton act.

The senate foreign relations committee decided to ascertain the views of the administration on the Robison resolution, which would authorize American representation on the reparations commission, before considering the measure further.

Congress was urged by Secretary Mellon in a letter read in the house, o pass the Green resolution which would authorize the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment prohibiting further issuance of tax exempt securities.

Plans for attempting to pass the Bursum pension bill over President Harding's veto were abandoned.

Appointment of D. R. Crissinger, present comptroller of the currency, as governor of the Federal Reserve board was regarded as certain.

Capper rural credits bill approved unanimously by senate committee on banking and currency.

Restoration of excess profits tax to finance soldiers' bonus proposed by Representative Frear.

President Harding, Ambassador Harvey, who is home from London, and Senator Lodge at a brief conference discussed the American representation on the reparations commission. Senator Lodge later calling a meeting of the senate foreign relations committee for consideration of the proposal.

Assurance was given at the White House that the United States would abide the Hague award of $12,000,000 to Norway in settlement of shipping claims.

Big industries and farm organizations join in determined drive to procure relaxation of immigration restrictions in order to relieve present shortage of common labor.

Hearings of the Kellogg-White federal radio control bill were begun by the house merchant marine committee.

Announcement that Secretary Fall of the interior department would retire from the cabinet March 4 was made at the White House.

New or enlarged postoffice buildings in 140 cities, involving expenditure of about $45,000,000, recommended to congress.

Growth in coastwise traffic and use of Panama canal reported by United States shipping board.

Entire schedules may be scrutinized when tariff commission orders formal investigation of complaints against Fordney-McCumber law.

Summary of world's economic situation and prospects given out by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

# WORKER IS HEAD OF ARMOUR CO.

## President's Chair Out of Family of Founder First Time.

Armour & Co., packers, operated without a member of the Armour family in the president's chair last week for the first time since it was organized in 1862.

Instead, F. Edson White, a worker from the ranks, occupied the controlling station made vacant by the resignation of J. Ogden Armour, who became chairman of the board of directors.

With the shift in officials, White became president of one of the world's greatest packing industries, its annual business totaling more than a billion dollars.

Although the Armour family passed from its long occupancy of the president's chair, members of the family still retained important positions with the company. Philip D. Armour, third, was made vice president and Lester Armour was continued as a member of the board of directors.

J. Ogden Armour, connected with the firm for 35 years, assumed active management of it at the death of his father, Philip D. Armour, Sr., in 1901.

White started his career in the killing rooms of the Goedel & Sons packing house in Peoria, Ill., in 1890.

In addition to the business of Armour & Co., Armour will continue to devote his time to his other business enterprises. He is a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the National City Bank of New York, the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Hibernian Banking association of Chicago and the Northwestern & National Insurance Co. of Milwaukee.

## Cleveland, Buffalo Air Route Planned

Announcement has been made by a Cleveland airplane transportation company of inauguration within six months of a regular 60 minute schedule between Cleveland and Buffalo. Nine machines will be put into operation, says the announcement, to enable six round trips daily. Three planes are now being assembled in Garden City, N. Y. for the service.

# DOPE AND BOOZE WAR ON IN N. Y.

## Federal Agents Accuse Doctors of Being Narcotic Victims.

Life in up-state New York these days is just one investigation after another.

There are at present no less than three probes in full swing, covering the entire district from Albany to Buffalo, with headquarters for them established in this city.

They are: First, an investigation, practically state-wide, into the corrupt practices of physicians in writing prescriptions for narcotic drugs.

Second, a drive to root out counterfeit whisky prescriptions, which have been and still are flooding central and northern New York.

Third, the private warfare of the internal revenue bureau against violators of the federal income tax laws and the bureau's general clean-up of business men who evaded the old so-called "war taxes" now out of the revenue laws.

**Raids Conducted.**

John J. Sheehan, federal narcotic agent, is in charge of the dope war. Raids upon doctors' offices and seizure of drugs illegally possessed are among drastic actions promised.

Revelations of drug addiction on the part of the doctors themselves also are prophesied. The number of physicians who have become hopeless victims has increased to an alarming extent, Sheehan says.

The Harrison Anti-Narcotic act—the stringent federal law pertaining to the control of narcotics—is being openly violated by half the physicians in New York state, Sheehan charges. Many are writing dope prescriptions without the slightest restrictions, he says.

The federal agents keep an accurate line on every physician who is writing dope prescriptions.

**Prescriptions Counterfeited.**

Responsibility for the counterfeiting of whisky prescriptions is placed upon the shoulders of bootleggers by the federal enforcement agents in charge of that investigation. They point out that the bootleggers by means of the worthless prescriptions are enabled to procure bonded whisky at prices 50 per cent under the wholesale cost of questionable bootleg hootch.

# ROCKEFELLER, HOOVER OR FORD NEEDED TO ARIGHT GERMAN MESS

BY S. D. WEYER.

(Copyright, 1923, by International News Service.)

Germany would welcome John D. Rockefeller or Henry Ford as financial adviser or sore of "economic dictator," to show the government how to lift the nation from its present industrial and financial chaos, it was declared in Berlin by the highest possible authority—Minister of Finance Andreas Hermes.

Dr. Hermes, in an exclusive interview with International News Service, said that Germany was exploring every avenue in an effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the great problems which confront them, chiefly arising from uncertainty over reparations.

**Asks Yankee Dictator.**

"You in America have some very excellent men well fitted to take the European economic crisis in hand," said Dr. Hermes. "We would welcome nothing more heartily than that the United States, whose impartiality we trust absolutely, carry out the plan that I have seen suggested, namely, appoint a big man to act in an advisory capacity to the government.

"The best man in my opinion, of course, will be Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce at Washington. With his organizing genius, his foresight and his deep understanding of economic problems he could give tremendous aid. But if Mr. Hoover does not want it why not men like John D. Rockefeller or Henry Ford, men noted throughout the world for their business ability? Mind you, I am not saying this as a plea nor even a suggestion to your government. But I do want to emphasize that Germany would be mighty pleased and grateful if the United States would take the dilemma by the horns.

**Would Expose Records.**

"Certainly Germany would be most glad to open all her books, answer all questions and give all facilities to enable a clear, thorough survey of the situation. We have nothing to conceal. On the contrary we welcome the most searching, unbiased investigation of our books."

Minister Hermes dwelt upon the difficulties of the German government's position both internally and externally.

Continual outside pressure with the threats of ultimatums hanging over it place it in everlasting conflict with "bitter enders" at home while the strife at home cost the government prestige abroad.

**Treaty Scrapping Urged.**

"Owing to Germany's recurring failures to get relief," continued Hermes, "and owing to the terrible economic situation which has reached a point bordering upon absolute debacle, a pernicious menace is raising its head in Germany, namely an ever-growing demand on the part of the rank and file that we tear up the treaty of Versailles and declare to the world that we have done our utmost but have reached the end of our rope, that we have been bled white and cannot pay another penny. I say this is a pernicious menace because, while it is quite comprehensible from a sentimental viewpoint, it is dead wrong from the standpoint of right.

"I have fought this movement along with my colleagues ever since taking office."

**Is Willing to Pay.**

Herr Hermes raised his voice in emphasis and banged the desk with his fist as he continued. "We don't want to welch. We don't want to squeal. We are not seeking to evade our obligations. We lost the war, therefore we have to pay. But we want to pay sensibly. We cannot be expected to commit suicide in paying and we will not. Through four long, terrible, starving years we have done nothing but pay, pay, pay, fulfill, fulfill, fulfill, without once knowing how long it was going to continue.

"The consequences of our honest good will and sincere efforts to meet all our obligations are widespread misery, systematic starvation, undernourishment extending to millions, devaluation of our money, paralysis of our world trade and party strife at home. On top of it all is the indescribable hardship of military occupation. Now we demand two things, a breathing spell and a certainty as to how much we shall have to pay."

## RUM BUYERS CLASSED WITH BOOTLEGGERS

Persons who buy liquor from bootleggers keep rum runners in business and should be run down like other criminals, Governor Percival P. Baxter of Maine declared in his inaugural message.

The state, the governor said, should handle all prohibition enforcement work within its borders without calling on federal authorities for help, adding "our sheriffs, county attorneys, local judges and municipal police, if their hearts are in their work, can drive out or imprison the whole brood of liquor offenders."


**EVERY MARRIED COUPLE**

and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete book of life, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late. No book like it to be had at any price. 1008 pages—bound in cloth. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, etc. **Special Offer:** For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 to introduce book to readers of this paper. Money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645 "F" Washington street, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Advertisement.



# 50 GOOD CIGARETTES 10¢

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO


## AMERICAN PRINCESS HAS LOST HER DO

Princess Anastasia's little Cairn terrier, "Prince Christopher," which she brought with her from Greece recently, has decided to see America alone and there is grief in the princess' household. The terrier disappeared on New Year's day while the princess and her husband, Prince Christopher were visiting in Montclair, N. J.

The prince himself led a frantic search for the terrier, but it was fruitless and newspaper advertisements appeared offering a reward for the dog's return. The advertisement says the dog can be identified by the name "Prince Christopher of Greece" on his collar.

## 215 Offspring at Party

Valentino Paluschke, in the village of Kiella, Germany, celebrated his 117th birthday in excellent spirits and health. His complete family, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who assembled round the patriarch, aggregated the imposing number of 215.


# Uric Acid?

Try the Williams Treatment

85 Cent Bottle (32 Doses)

*FREE*

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, with no stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back or kidney trouble caused by body made acid.

If you suffer from bladder weakness with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment should give.

We want to prove The Williams Treatment gets results in Rheumatism, Kidney irritation, Bladder weakness and all ailments caused by excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn.

If you send this notice with your name and address we will give you an 85 cent bottle (32 doses) free. Please send 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dept. Y-1834, Pantlind Building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and we will mail you by parcel post one regular 85 cent bottle all charges prepaid. Only one free bottle will be sent the same person, address or family.

—Advertisement.



# 25¢ Dress Pattern FREE

Just send me your name and address and I will send you free and without obligation the pattern for this exquisite one-piece slip-on dress. A regular 25 cent pattern with full instructions for making and absolutely free! Made from soft gingham, serge, taffeta, poplin, crepe or silk. Would cost readily made from $5.00 to $10.00. Make it yourself in two or three hours and save two-thirds. Stunning model with beautiful shawl color and wide sash tie. Collar, cuffs and large attractive pockets to be trimmed with contrasting material. Very easy to make. The season's most attractive one-piece slip-on dress. Sent free for only your name and address. Sizes 36 to 44.

**Book of Patterns FREE**

I will also send you free and without obligation my latest book of new patterns just out showing over one hundred new Spring fashions, all patterns for which are given you free. Fashion book also contains hundreds of wearing apparel bargains for immediate and Spring wear.

**Mail this Coupon Now!**

Mary Allen, Inc., Dept. 6109, 630 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Please send me absolutely free and prepaid the pattern for No. 1167 stylish slip-on dress. Also send me your latest book of patterns.

Bust Measure.....

Name.....

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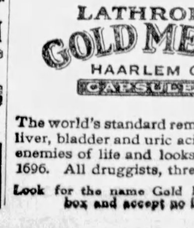
and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete book of life, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late. No book like it to be had at any price. 1008 pages—bound in cloth. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, etc. **Special Offer:** For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 to introduce book to readers of this paper. Money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645 "F" Washington street, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Advertisement.



**FREE** **MOVIE MACHINE**



Wonderful new model Moving Picture Machine. Strongly built and easy to operate. Complete instructions with film, show bills, display signs, etc. Projecting brilliant pictures. Throws remarkable life like pictures on screen. Given for selling 4 packages of Bingo Perfumed Incense at 10c each. Wax at 10c each. Easy to sell. Earn present if you order now. Send no money.

BINGO CO., DEPT. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.



**$5.55 BRINGS GENUINE 10 lbs. FEATHER BED** $5.55 value

Why pay more? $5.55 buys your feather bed (new). PURITY factory. Positively new, full-size, full weight, feather-proof ticking. Send this day for details this special offer, big free catalog "Guaranteed Feather bed Bargains" and $750.00 prize contest. You may be winner. We have endorsement from four banks and thousands of satisfied users. Send name and address—HURRY!

Purity Bedding Co., Dept. 421 Nashville, Tenn.

**$750.00 PRIZE OFFER**



STOCKER AND FEEDING STEERS FOR SALE.

52 blacks, wt. 1080 lbs.; 80 Herefords, wt. 825 lbs.; 44 Shorthorns, 1,050 lbs.; 50 Shorthorns, wt. 640 lbs.; 2 good vaccine bull calves, wt. about 100 lbs. I have a few pure bred mares and stallions. Come and see them.

Harry I. Ball. Fairfield, Iowa.



ORIENTAL PEARL NECKLACE

Rich lustre, indestructible, insoluble guaranteed, length 16 to 60 in., graduated and uniform; high value, prices reduced to introduce. Sent on approval. Other necklaces, amber, ebony, jet, etc. Address A. L. D. Art Shop, 553 S. Garfield Ave., Valparaiso, Ind.



# 16 Old Time Favorite Songs $2.98 For All

In The Gloaming
Auld Lang Syne
Ben Bolt
Old Black Joe
Love's Old Sweet Song
Kathleen Mavourneen
Comin' Through the Rye
My Old Kentucky Home
Old Folks at Home
Home, Sweet Home
Sweet and Low
Lullaby (Erminie)
Nearer My God To Thee
Annie Laurie
Last Rose of Summer
Schubert's Serenade

**Eight Double-Disc Full Size 10 inch Records**

Here are the songs that never grow old—the favorites you remember as long as you live, ballads that touch every heart. Just the music that should be in EVERY HOME. Eight full size double face records—16 wonderful old time songs—quality guaranteed equal to highest priced records—All for only $2.98. Can be played on any phonograph.

**Send No Money.** Try these records in your own home for 10 days. If not delighted the trial costs nothing. Don't send a penny now. Pay postman only $2.98 plus postage on arrival. Money back, at once absolutely guaranteed if you are not more than pleased. Write postal or letter NOW.

National Music Lovers, Inc., Dept 251 354 Fourth Av. New York



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Perfect tone, handsome appearance, rosewood finish, bow included. Given *free* for selling only 30 packets Garden Spot Seeds at 10 cts. a pkt. *Send no money—we trust you.* Write for seeds today.

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# Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by taking

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1696. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

# RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

### ...AND IS USEFUL—
### ...Makes Big Profit.

...natural deposit of sand ... If so, is it be... that sand is ... minerals that ... old earth of ...

... sand are used ... purposes. Mil... for furnace ... and many ... which helps ... the iron rails.

... three essential parts ... lime ... steel ... is used in iron, steel ... castings, also for ... for lining ... It is used ... soaps and ... used for fil... and for fused ... Ind., sand ... melt grains of ... glass, the mirror ... scope to magnify ... each into limit... sand make the ... store windows, ... bottle, the jar ... articles which ... to use.

... metals, which ... and cold, and ... this solid sub... the glass, which ... to help us ... Glass, which put ... the flame lights up ... back the darkness. ... the glass bulb that ... for the electric flash ... which makes more light than the ... of oil or grease.

... anything more won... this sand? Do you know that ... a treasure in the hill ... on your farm? Do you know ... may have acres of diamonds ... in the sand bank or rock ... can be ground into sand? ... about you. Find gold close ... home. God knew his business ... He builded worlds and mixed ... parts. Many undiscovered ... lie buried in our hill coun... Who will find the pots of gold ... the rainbow comes down?

### ...OW YIELD OF CROPS—
### ...hat Are the Causes?

Mark Twain said: "We are always talking about the weather, but we never do anything to better it."

We heard a farmer kicking about crop failure and low yield per acre. He was discouraged. He was almost ready to quit the farm and get a wage work job.

He had sown clover. It did not grow. Then he sowed the field in wheat again. He lost out on crop rotation. The next crop was less than the precious one. He had robbed the soil of its pep and punch. He had missed and taken out of it the fertility which God had started him in business with.

His neighbor belonged to the farm bureau and was in close touch with the county agent who preached the gospel of using what nature intended man to use on worn out soils and limestone.

This neighbor had no trouble to grow clover or alfalfa. His crop yields were satisfactory. His soil was not sour or acid. It was full of life and vigor. The clover crop had rested it. Fields need a vacation every three or four years.

The man who was kicking about poor crop yield, just kicked. He had done nothing to lure the cause of low yields. He did not have his head in the game as he ought to have had.

We can't do much to mend the weather. We can mend worn-out soils and farms. We can boost instead of kicking. We can farm with our heads as well as we can with our hands and feet. Do it now.

### ...HE MANURE SPREADER—
### ...ly But Useful Tool.

The manure spreader is the best profit maker in the whole field of agriculture. The thoughtful farmer will not do without this piece of machinery. The manure spreader is the ugliest but one of the most useful tools on the farm.

Buy a manure spreader and use it right and it will buy for your home water and light outfit. It will buy the radio outfit and automobile, books and music.

This statement is made by a veteran who knows what he is talking about. We believe he is talking dollars and sense. Better read this twice and tell your friends that you saw it in The Blade. Do it now.

### ...IGHTS OUT AT 86—
### ...n Old Farmer Quits.

The passing cloud makes no noise,
The wind's breath, no;
From cradle to grave,
From womb to tomb.
Birth and death. Joy and grief.
Work and play. Smiles and tears.
Work and rest. Labor and refreshment. Sunshine and shadow.
This is the story of life and the ebb and flow of human beings.

December is the naked month. The leaves have fallen. The grass has withdrawn into the secret recesses of earth. The birds to other climes have flown. Nature has wrapped herself in a mantle of White. It seems to be the time for those who have grown weary with the burden of many years to lie down, fall asleep and cross the river and rest on the other side.

Such was the story of an uncle of the rural welfare editor. Past 86. At his home in the same house for 62 years of wedded life. One of the pioneers of a new country. Worked early and late. Raised a big family. Cleared acres. Buried miles of tile for drainage. Left to his children a generous heritage of land and dollars.

In our younger days we worked for this uncle at $12 a month, wet or dry. He was up at 4 in the morning. Five o'clock supper and then worked into dark. He made a fortune while he was young and strong. He got ready for the rainy day that always comes to all.

He never wore a silk hat, dress suit or silk socks. He could have done so if he had so desired. He had the money. He never owned an automobile. He could have bought any of the high priced machines and paid cash for it. To the end of his days he preferred the horse and buggy. His life reached back to the ox-cart days and mud-boat rides.

One by one the gems of life's circlet drop away. Ere long these aged folks of other days will all be on the other side. For 60 years this old uncle was a member of the Odd Fellows. They stood around his bier when his body went into the ground. They performed the rites of the order.

There were many friends and relatives who were truly sad at his departure. One of these was a hired man who had worked for him for more than 40 years. Many the nights they spent together around the old fireplace, after supper. There at the hearthstone they felt the gentle thrills of slumber creep over them and then to bed and to rest.

He was always interested in community and township affairs. He did not care to go much farther in politics. His home had an open door for all who came that way and stopped. No human being ever went away from his door hungry and no charge was made. A good business man. He was a firm believer in the Golden Rule and used it as his yardstick in his dealings with other folks.

We wonder how much more fancy folks accomplish than did this humble man who was content to work and give to his children a better education than he had and more of the comforts of life than he had ever had. He did not fear the grave. Calmly he looked death in the face and did not flinch when the messenger came to call him home. A clear conscience and a well spent life are mighty friends when the supreme moment of death comes to a human being.

Well did the preacher say in his closing remarks, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter into the kingdom of heaven and into the joys of eternal rest."

## ASK AND RECEIVE—
## A Free Bulletin.

If our Blade readers are interested in tree planting and sheep raising they should at once write to the "State Experiment Station, Wooster, O.," and ask for the monthly bulletin for September and October, 1922. It is full of good things.

One of the chapters of this bulletin is on the subject of "Parasites of Sheep." Every owner of a flock can afford to take the time to ask for this publication. It has pictures and illustrations and instructions that may save many sheep and the cost of getting a veterinarian to visit and treat your flock. Many of the suggestions it offers can be carried out by the farmer himself.

Here is the opening paragraph of this story on sheep parasites:

Sheep parasites, both internal and external, are responsible for many deaths in the flock, gaining a foothold and often performing their deadly mission before their presence is detected. Some of these parasites are easily controlled while others are eradicated with great difficulty, if at all. Some of the treatments can be given by the farmer without the aid of a specialist if he will follow directions and recommendations.

## THE MAN AND WIFE—
## Hand in Hand for Life.

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife."

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy. You might know something would happen to you, hanging around here five nights a week."

How many homes have a happy husband and happy wife? How many little jars have they had since they were hitched together for better or for worse and to love and obey?

How many big jars have they had? Has the husband ever abused and neglected the wife? Has the wife failed in any way to be a good housekeeper and a good home maker?

Have they lived together in such peace and harmony that they could go off together and have a golden wedding honeymoon and be glad about as they were on the trip half a century before?

In this New Year season it might be well to think over these little odds and ends of life and see wherein you, not your life mate, have been a little lame, and perhaps if you could mend your ways just a little toward your better half, then old 1923 will be a pretty good year, free from early and late frosts, floods and drouth.

Just try this once, and then tell your neighbors that every home ought to have the greatest family newspaper—The Weekly Blade.

## THE BEST APPLE—
## Who Can Name It?

What is the best apple? Who can name it? Who can pick it out of a show of apples? Honest injun, can you name 10 standard varieties of apples? The chances are you cannot.

If you did name 10 varieties would you know them if you saw them? How many of your neighbors would pick the same varieties that you would select? Do you think your judgment is better than that of your neighbors?

Do you know the merits of these apples after you have named them? Do you know what kind of soil is best suited for them? Do you know how to feed an apple tree? Do you know when and how to prune the tree?

Is it not a fact, Mr. Farmer, that you are not a well-posted farmer? Is it not a fact that you are doing a lot of things on the farm with your eyes shut? Is it not a miracle that you get along as well as you do on your farm?

Supose a doctor or drug clerk knew as little about his business as you know about yours, would you want to patronize either one of them?? Why not quick kicking and brace up and brighten up? Do it now!

## WHAT IS LAUGHTER—
## It Is the Foe of Woe.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox said:

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.
For this brave old earth
must borrow its mirth—
It has troubles enough of its own."

Where laughter lurks there you find the cream of humor and goodness of heart nine times out of ten. The hollow laugh is mere mockery of a false, make-believe humor.

The Boston Transcript is a newsy newspaper. It has taken the time and thought to write for us a description of what laughter really is. Our Blade readers should save this little story and pass it on. Here it is:

"The sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bead in the cup of pleasure.

"Without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear, and smiles would shrivel.

"It dispels dejection, banishes the blues and mangles melacholy, for it is foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the birth cry of mirth and the swan song of sadness."

## MIDWINTER FAIRS—
## With Farmers' Week.

Farmers' Week is a big event in many states. Lectures and eats and entertainment. Visiting and getting acquainted with your neighbors.

Why not have a mid-Winter fair along with this farmer week program? Down in the houn dog state they have a state bacon show during farmers' week. The cash offered in prizes totals $175. In addition a $50 trophy cup is offered.

Why not a lot of practical shows like this? Let Mr. Farmer do a little showing of what he has done or can do as well as talk about what he has done? Learn to do by doing, is an adage as old as the hills.

Farmers will differ in judgment in selecting a good ear of corn. They are not agreed on all the essentials and points of excellent. Let 'em fight it out at farmers' week. Think it over.

## AN AGED PENSION LAW—
## Do Away With Poor Houses.

Shall we enact a law to give a pension to old persons who may need same to support them? Shall we enact such a law and then tear down our poor houses? Which would be the cheaper and more humane way of taking care of those who have reached the sunset end of life's journey?

In some states this question is up for discussion. If such a bill is to be enacted at what age should the person become eligible to receive a pension? How much should the pension be, per month or year? Must they be wholly destitute in order to get the benefit of such a law?

How long should a person be in a state or county before he or she would get money from state or county? Most folks agree that old age should be made comfortable. It is a fact that folks have a horror of the poorhouse. There is a stigma that attaches to the inmate of such a place and also to those who are relatives.

## BULLS AND BEEF—
## Pigs and Pork.

The big Chicago live stock show is over. It was a whale of a show. Bull by the ton was there. Pigs by the hundred were on dress parade.

The battle of the breeds is a mighty war. Brain, blood and breeding fight a thousand duels at Chicago during the greatest live stock show on earth. The scale goes down to the finest point. The complexion of the hair, the fiber of the hide, the poise of the head, the bow of the breast, the smoothness of the joints, the flash of the eye, are all measured by the trained eye of the judge before he picks the winner to wear the blue ribbon.

It is not only a battle of the breeds, but it is also a battle of the breeders. In the ranks of these men are to be found some of the keenest wits of a continent. Thousands attend this gigantic exposition.

This show is a great educator. It is as far-reaching as is a university or college of agriculture. Here the trained students of animal husbandry try their skill at judging and showing. The lessons learned by the experienced here are the guide boards in the class room when they return home. On with the show. Let competition be unconfined.

This contest takes tons of conceit out of the smart elec who thought he knew a lot before he came to this show and ran up against the other fellow. Many a man and gay laddie who came to Chicago self-confident and cocky, goes home with a flat tire. Sadder but wiser, is the story boiled down. But he is back next year, stronger because of defeat the year before. Let's go to the next one.

## STRAW SHED SHELTER—
## Saves the Live Stock.

Across the country we see many straw piles. No attention was given to making a real stack of this straw. If it is expected to rot and be scattered over the field, so much the better the worse it is piled.

Around some of these stacks live stock hover in the Winter storm. No shed has been made in which these animals might be at home. The cost would have been small. In other fields we see animals with no kind of shelter from Winter wind and rain.

We expect good dividends from our farm animals. Do we treat them as we ought? Can they make wages for us if they are sadly neglected? Do we know the value of good management on the farm? What store, shop or factory would live and prosper through such treatment as we give to the old farm which feeds us all?

## DID YOU EVER TRY—
## To Lick Teacher or Preacher?

In the old days the boys used to think it part of their duty to lick the teacher, or at least try to lick him. As a rule, the teacher expected to have the boys try this stunt.

Near Christmas time the pupils would often lock the teacher out of the school house, or in it, to make him promise to "treat" the school. If they had him in, they sometimes climbed to the roof and choked the chimney, and by so doing smoked the teacher as a farmer would a ham.

Seldom do we hear of these tricks now. Teachers are not expected to treat. In some places school boards have ruled against it. Then also, the old country school house is growing less in number every year and our school system of today does not keep the big boys and girls in the old country district schools.

We have made things easy for the teacher to control scholars now, and we may have lost some of the vigor and strong personality on the part of the teacher by making things easy. The storm makes the oak strong.

In early pioneer days a preacher had to fight with his fists now and then when he had the courage to preach his mind, whether all of his flock liked it or not. There were big bullies who wanted to lick the skypilots just the same as they thought it an honor to fight a teacher.

Out in Illinois, when Lincoln's star was just beginning to shine, there was a preacher named Peter Cartwright. He was a big, brave fellow who preached and hit straight from the shoulder. He invited the enmity and anger of a lot of rowdies who wanted to break up his meetings.

One of these roughs and toughs was selected to "lick the preacher." The bully waited along the road for the preacher. Cartwright rode up on his horse, with his Bible in hand and working out his sermon.

The bully stopped him and said: "I have come out here for to lick ye." Peter said: "Wait until I get off my horse." He dismounted, took off his preacher coat and said: "Now I am ready."

The fight was on. Cartwright whipped the bully, who cried out: "I have got enough. Let me up." Cartwright said: "No, I'll not let you up until you confess your sins and accept Jesus Christ as your Savior."

And lying flat on the ground, with the preacher on top of him, the bully was finally converted and afterwards became loyal both to the church and to Cartwright.

This was a new but effective way of getting sinners down to the mourners' bench. Filling them full of Jesus with a clenched fist had its effect in that neighborhood for all time. After that the bullies of the community had respect for that fighting parson and instead of fighting him they were soon fighting for and with him.

Does it take some of these rugged tests to make strong personalities? In those days we had preachers whose teachings are still our text books of religion and creed. Puny plants are not loved long. We need more of the outstanding folks who have opinions and a will, and who dare fight for the right. In some ways we are glad the old days are gone, but they had virtues for which there is some need today.

## EVERY DAY—EVERY WAY—
## I Get Better and Better.

From France comes tidings. A man has stirred up the world. He has the doctors cussing and discussing. This marvel man wants to cure all ills without the aid of the doctor.

The name of this man is Emile Coue. Here is simple rule of cure. He asks you repeat many times a day these words:

"Every day and in every way,
I am getting better and better."

He says that his cures are the results of imagination, which, he says, is the most powerful influence in the world. Coue is not a doctor. He is not counted a faith healer. For 10 years he has talked his "cure" in his home country. Then he went to England. There he got the staid Britishers excited.

Coue is clever. He says he does not cure. He lets the patient do it. It costs nothing to say his cure. "Every day and in every way, I am getting better and better." Try it. The farmer who has the blues can nurse this cure until he is cured.

## WET AND DRY DUCKS—
## Are Nested in Congress.

Which shall it be? Which do you love most, a wet congressman, who votes dry, or a dry congressman who votes wet? We have both breeds on the payroll at Washington.

This very question is a big issue in many places right now. Some of the men lawmakers at Washington vote dry and want others to observe the law and do without liquor, while they use it and get drunk themselves. They excuse this conduct by saying that they vote the way the folks at home want them to vote. Public opinion is demanding that these lawmakers vote dry and stay dry themselves. Unless a lot of this bunch now on the payroll in Washington give some sign that they are not playing double, voting one way and acting another, there will be a big housecleaning at the election of 1924. Both wets and drys will agree to this. Do it now.

## THAT CROP OF HAY—
## Is It in Stack or Mow?

Hundreds of hay stacks may be seen as we travel. There is at least a 25 per cent discount to be charged against every stack of hay standing in the open weather. Wind and weather always hit the stack below the belt and the farmer who owns the hay pays the penalty.

Hay in the mow is the right place for cured grass. If a leaky roof lets in the rain or snow then the tax on the farmer is greater, because hay will be worth less if sold, and worth less if fed to animals.

How many farmers can or would be willing to make an honest invoice of his yearly loss on the farm by pure neglect to take care of his crops and machinery, live stock and buildings? Not many dare do it. Do you? As a rule, this loss is four times greater than the amount of money he gives to his wife in a year. Does this hit and fit you? Think it over.

## TOOLS RUST AND ROT—
## Machinery Goes to Pot.

In a day's travel we nocticed several thousand dollars' worth of farm machinery and tools out in the weather. The sky was the only roof over these implements, which had cost a lot of good money.

When we see this neglect, the question naturally arises does the farmer deserve our sympathy? Can he win his rightful place in the world of business so long as he hangs out his sign by letting hundreds of dollars' worth of property rust and rot in the open weather?

These are the earmarks by which men in other business measure the farmer. If other business was so wasteful and so neglectful it would not and could not prosper as long as the farm does. The farm is the only game that can stand such loss and disgrace.

This tool and machinery tax is greater than the tax we pay on the land and its belongings. We cuss our property tax. We ought to cuss ourselves for doubling our tax by neglecting to take care of the things for which we have paid good money.

## CORN IN THE SHOCK—
## Candy in the Sock.

Just before Christmas we traveled more than 100 miles across country. We noticed fields with shocks of unhusked corn. The shocks were not all standing. Some were twisted and down. In such cases the corn is rotting and going to waste and wages lost.

We wonder when Mr. Farmer will learn to care for the fruits and harvest of his hard toil. How much does he lose per acre by letting his corn remain unhusked until after Christmas? This loss is usually more than the tax he pays to the county treasurer.

Growing corn is hard work. We can make wages growing it. We can lose money by neglecting to care for it on time. We know labor is hard to get and many farmers cannot do things when and as they like. Management is the best tool on the farm. Lack of it is the biggest tax on the farm.

# THE WAY OF THE WORLD— AND ANOTHER WAY

## The International Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 14 Is, "Jesus Teaching Humility" Luke 14:7-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

USING life is like using the radio. On different levels, or wavelengths, may be found different interests; and one simply tunes in to what one desires. Every night there is a variety of information and entertainment in the upper ether, and listeners-in take their choice. One prefers jazz music; another wants an instructive lecture; one chooses vaudeville and another selects classical music. Somewhere in the mysterious currents and realms of the atmosphere that enwraps the earth there is gratification for the taste of every wireless ear. Ere long, as the imagination may easily forsee, there will be universal education and intercourse and entertainment for all the polyglot races of mankind, from the stolid Mongols in the fastnesses of Tibet to the childish Africans in the jungles or the philosophical Arabs in the heart of Arabia's desert.

As the wireless receiver "cuts in" to whatever he desires to hear, so it is with every-day life. We may attune our spirits to the jazz and the vaudeville level; or to the more aesthetic planes of enjoyment and of service. We may elect the world's way of selfishness and indulgence and pride and materialism; or we may choose, after the fashion set by Jesus, the higher levels of humility and love and sacrifice and service and spirituality.

Life is as we take it and as we made it.

The choice is our own; and all the airy talk of pseudo-scientists to the effect that we are mere captives and toys of insentient protoplasmic germs is contrary to the clear teaching of milleniums of human experience.

In every one of us there is a potential criminal and a potential saint. With ourselves lies the determination as to which shall grow and thrive and become the real personality that bears our name.

And the station where we can most satisfactorily "tune in" our life receivers is known as "BIBLE."

**The Story-Telling Teacher.**

Egotists and Philistines like Nietyhce and certain still more modern critics, have sneered at Jesus because He deliberately departed from the world's customs and taught humility in an arrogant time, and love in an era of selfishness; and sacrifice and service when the contrary were the common usage of Roman pride. Yet the world is following Jesus, as it attempts to salvage the wreckage left by the free course of these other "strong" and "hard" and "practical" philosophies. Mankind is readier today than eight years ago to listen to what Christ said, in the parable which is the day's Sunday school lesson, concerning humility. Let us read the simple story of this Teacher who talked in such figures of speech as children and lowly folks love:

"And He spake a parable unto those that were bidden, when He marked how they chose out the chief seats; saying unto them, When thou art bidden of any man to a marriage feast, sit not down in the chief seat; lest haply a more honorable man than thou be bidden of him, and he that bade thee and him shall come and say then thou shall begin with shame to take the lowest place. But to thee, Give this man place; and when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest place; that when he that hath bidden thee cometh, he may say to thee, Friend go up higher; then shalt thou have glory in te presence of all that sit at meat with thee. For every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

"And he said to him also that had bidden him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, nor thy kinsmen, nor rich neighbors; lest haply they also bid thee again and a recompense be made thee. But when thou maketh a feast, bid the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed; because they have not wherewith to recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed in the resurrection of the just."

**The Ways of Two Editors.**

Everyday life repeats with ceaseless iteration the moral of that familiar parable. Once there were two editorial writers on the same newspaper. One an uncommonly learned and brilliant man, was marked by the foible of wanting to seem to know every subject that could be broached. He was ambtious to be really encyclopedic. So what he did not really know he pretended to know—and was continually being found out.

The other, a more ordinary man and a younger, took warning from his associate's example and deliberately gave the impression that he knew less than he really did, even concerning the subjects upon which he was informed. Then by his writings it was discovered that he was more than he seemed, with resultant honor.

These two men, like the Bible parable, illustrate the clever saying, "It is better to be discovered than to be found out." Which is a modern version of many ancient proverbs to the effect that "Pride goeth before a fall."

**"Built on a Bluff."**

There is no denying that this lesson is a word in season. For ours is the day of make-believe. After spending three months in Washington last Winter, in rather close observation of various phases of its life, I came to the conclusion that, as Memphis is literally, so Washington is figuratively, built on a great bluff. Pretense and simulation and ostentation seem to rule. Pigmies with the airs of giants; petty politicians posing as statesmen; underlings pretending to possess the authority, as they do the arrogance of real eminence; ignorance cloaking itself with the appearance of inscrutable omniscience—what a painted show and mummery it is, for those whose standards are the simple sincerity and humility of Jesus!

Worldly wisdom in the guise of modern "Success" is saying to youth: "Put up a good front! Assume a virtue, if you have it not." Probably it was the counterpart of this same shallow pretense 3,000 years ago that led the Psalmist to write, "All the world walketh in a vain show."

Directly athwart all this bumptious insincerity, Jesus thrust His teaching of humility. Jesus promised he reward of earth, not to the proud, but to the meek. His great disciple adjured us "Let no man think more highly of himself that he ought to think." The master called His friends to the lowly yoke of service, bidding them "Learn of Me for I am meek and lowly of heart." It is certain that if we walk in the footsteps of Jesus we shall step softly, and with humble hearts; for none other follow Him. The rest are in the world's torchlight procession following the brass band down the Broadways of earth.

**As It Is in the Orient.**

Peculiarly rich in local color is this parable of humility related by Jesus. There is a strict order of precedence in the Orient. Rank and position mean everything. To be placed below one's proper seat at a feast is as grave an affront by the host as for the presumptuous guest to thrust himself into a higher seat than he deserves. Even in a calculating, self-seeking society, where every man is trying to elbow his way as far forward as he dares, it is deemed prudent for no other reason than for the personal triumph attached to his being called up higher.

Once I was at a wedding feast in China; and as a visitor and a foreigner, I was put into the seat of honor in the room that held the most distinguished guests. There was one vacant seat at our table, and the master of the feast brought to the door a man presumably entitled to the place of privilege. The guest demurred against the honor that was being thrust upon him. He protested and gesticulated; he was not worthy of such a seat! At the door this man—who of course, was eager to come and probably would have felt affronted had another been chosen instead of himself—literally and physically wrestled with the master of the feast before he could be forced into the room where sat the other guests of honor. That was the oriental idea of humility. It was the East's conception of the principle expounded by Jesus. "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

We know that the Master himself practiced a far deeper, truer spirit of humility. He "emptied Himself," and "made Himself of no reputation;" and "humbled Himself to the death of the cross." His humility was of the heart; and it was born of the conviction that He should do only the Will of the Father.

It is this laying of one's self alongside of the greatness and goodness, the might and mercy of the Infinite God that imparts true humility, which is a noble Christian quality.

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# BIG LOCOMOTIVE BEING TRIED OUT

## Tractive Effort So Great Engine Must Be Used as Pusher.

As a forerunner of future electrification of the heavily graded main line of the Pennsylvania railroad over the Alleghenies, one of the largest electric locomotives for freight in the world is being tested out by the road on the stiff grades between Philadelphia and Paoli, Pa.

The locomotive was built in the company's own shops to the design of their engineers and develops a tractive effort of 87,200 pounds, which makes it necessary to use it only as a "pusher." If it pulled a train it would jerk the drawbar couplings out of the cars with its tremendous strength.

An idea of its power can be gained from the fact that it frequently takes the place of two steam pusher engines. Its trials have not been without their humorous features, due to the immense tractive effort. Recently, while pushing a freight train near Narberth, Pa., the steam locomotive at the head of the train stopped for a danger signal. The big electric engine, however, did not receive the "stop" indication in time, with the result that three freight cars were crushed like accordions before its brakes took hold. On other occasions it has squeezed cars out of trains on sharp curves when the steam engine at the front of the train was not pulling hard enough.

The locomotive operates on a single phase current of 11,000 volts, 25 cycles, through an overhead trolley. It has four motors, developing a total of 4,800 horsepower. There are six driving axles, with 72-inch wheels, and two speeds at which it operates — 10 and 20 miles an hour. The huge cab mounted above the running gear is 72½ feet long and 10 feet wide.

# IMMIGRANT MIND TEST IS FAVORED

## Lima Congressman Would Base Admission to U. S. on Mentality.

Representative John L. Cable of Lima, O., a majority member of the house immigration committee, has made his first step toward obtaining an intelligence test for restricting immigration into the United States.

He has introduced in the house a resolution calling upon Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the United States public health service to furnish to the house any information they may have why this method, already employed to a limited extent at Ellis Island, should not be extended to apply generally to all aliens seeking admission to the United States.

**Visits Ellis Island.**

A recent visit to Ellis Island, where the intelligence test is now used to prevent the admission of mentally defective children, convinced Cable that a wider use of the method is practicable and that it may even supplant the unsatisfactory "three per cent" restriction act.

Cable made the following statement to The Blade correspondent:

"Of the 105,000,000 people in the United States, 58,000,000 are native born whites of native parentage, while 35,000,000 people in the United States, or about one-third of the entire population, are either foreign-born, children of foreign-born, or children having one foreign-born parent. Therefore there is urgent need for further restive measures.

"That the intelligence test is practicable and effective has been demonstrated by its limited use at Ellis Island and other American ports. I saw it successfully applied at Ellis Island in the cases of three children of doubtful mental capacity.

**Children Examined.**

"The doctor in charge asked the children to place blocks in spaces fitted for them. He asked them to repeat certain numbers after him. He tapped certain blocks and asked the children to do the same. He drew cubes, squares and other figures and asked the children to copy from memory. He drew faces leaving out eyes and noses and asked the children to fill in the missing features. He asked many questions.

"The reaction of the children to these instructions and questions gave the immigration authorities an accurate idea as to the mental qualifications of these children as compared with the normal child of the same age. Thus they were enabled to decide whether these children were likely, if admitted, to become public charges.

"Similar methods are now being applied by big insurance companies in selecting agents, by automobile companies in picking salesmen, by big department stores and mercantile concerns in choosing clerks, and in great industrial plants to determine for what particular work employes are best fitted.

**Tests Used.**

"Intelligence tests also are used in many colleges and schools to classify pupils as to their mental ability and peculiar talents. They were used with striking success in the army during the war to determine which soldiers were best qualified for certain kinds of duty."

Cable says that his investigation convinces him that the intelligence test would prove feasible for determining the general desirability of aliens seeking admission to the United States and that it could be applied to whole groups as easily as to individuals.

## Charging Thunder, Sioux Chief, Dead

Charging Thunder, a former associate of Chiefs Gall and Sitting Bull, and a member of the hostile bands of Sioux Indians that made bloody history in Dakota territory in the early days, is dead in North Dakota after a long illness.

Charging Thunder's most memorable exploit, say well informed students of Sioux history, occurred in 1867, when he single handed killed 15 soldiers in an attack on Fort Reno, Montana, and ran off 30 head of government mules.

## TIRE PRICES CLIMB 12½ to 15 PER CENT

Announcement was made in Akron last week by leading tire manufacturers of an increase of from 12½ to 15 per cent in prices. Higher prices for crude rubber and other raw materials brings about the increases, it was said.

The old tire prices, it was explained, were the lowest in the history of the industry.

## Eating 6 Geese in 6 Days Is Too Much Goose, but Law Is Law

Louis Pazoll of Atlanta, Ga., prided himself on a large and noisy flock of geese, but Louis' neighbor didn't seem to care particularly for their vocal efforts and complained to the police.

The police called on Pazoll and informed him that the keeping of geese conflicted with certain ordinances of the city of Atlanta, and therefore something must be done.

Pazoll, nothing if not a law abiding citizen, decided that whatever they suggested in the premises would be done, especially after the acting recorder, which is Georgian for police judge, had told him that he must pay a fine for this violation of the city code.

Pazoll was, in the parlance of the street "up against it."

It was a cinch that he couldn't eat all of the geese—in a day.

It was a copper-riveted fact that he couldn't sell them, because there were no purchasers.

Finally he had a real idea.

He would eat the geese.

The police were reasonable and granted him permission to eat up the flock. Six days they granted him to eat up the flock—one a day.

On the first day things were lovely. The Pazolls ate goose. The next day the piece de resistance was goose. On Friday there were slight murmurs caused without doubt from the memories of goose on Wednesday and Thursday.

Saturday wasn't so bad, but on Sunday culinary rebellion raised its head in the Pazoll household—but the Pazolls finished the geese.

For Pazoll is a law-abiding citizen.


## ST. LOUIS MAN DISCOVERS A NEW KIND OF HEAT

Mr. B. M. Oliver, of St. Louis, has invented an amazing device, which ends forever the days of woman's slavery to dirty, mussy coal and wood fires. It sets into the firebox of any kind of heating-stove, cookstove or furnace without changes, and just turning a valve, it gives any degree of heat—3 times the heat of coal.

Mr. Oliver calls his invention the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner, because it burns 95% air and 5% oil (kerosene). Over 100,000 Oliver Burners are being used by American housewives. Mr. Oliver wants every woman to have the use of his invention. If you will write to him at 2078A Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., you will receive an attractive booklet FREE that tells all about it. Mr. Oliver is now making a special Low Price Offer, including a 30-Day Free Trial. He is also looking for live distributors, and will tell you how to earn $500 a month in full or spare time if you will request his sales plan.

—Advertisement.

## CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular $1 Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper —**TO TRY FREE.** Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, **it costs you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-2, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

—Advertisement.



## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-455, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information, entirely **free.** Write her at once before you forget.


## RED ORGAN "GODLESS" FLAYS HOLY THINGS

The Moscow Reds who have cast off religion and ethics like an old garment, now have gone a step further by publishing a periodical called "The Godless," with the special purpose of ridiculing everything holy.

One of the most "attractive" features of the new paper is its magazine section containing satires and caricatures of God and Christ. A red scientist discusses in another section religious problems from the viewpoint of the Marxian doctrine.

The Bolshevists cunningly selected Christmas day which is devoted to commemoration of the birth of Jesus, for the birthday of "The Godless."

## Harding Is Eliminated

The name of W. P. G. Harding has been eliminated from those now under consideration for appointment to the governorship of the federal reserve board, it was said by a high official of the treasury. It was said that Mr. Harding, a former board governor, would enter private business.


## Won't You Try This Free For That Nasal and Throat Catarrh?

**Well, here is your opportunity. We are going to give away, during the next ten days, several thousand packages of Gauss' Combined Treatment to those who need it, and if you want relief, sign the coupon at the foot of this notice, and the free package will be forwarded to you at once by parcel post.**

We want to prove to you that Gauss' Combined Treatment will relieve you. The method is designed to strike at the seat of the trouble and give relief by removing the obstructions of congested mucus. This is the correct way to treat an inflamed nasal membrane, and if you are run down, weak, and your system lacks strength which is often the case with those who suffer with nasal and throat catarrh, send at once for the free package. Fill out the coupon below and package will be sent to you by return mail.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS' COMBINED TREATMENT, sent free by mail. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS CO., 969 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Name .....
R. F. D. .....
or Street .....
City ..... State .....

# TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

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## Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1923

Europe winds the alarm clock but doesn't get up when it rings.

It's our firm belief that posterity will get along with this world if we can.

There are more "don't" than "do" resolutions.

Russia is forever doing something to remind the world that she is still a running sore.

Lima Beane says the human stomach, when treated with thoughtful consideration, is a priceless possession.

Naturally Germany wants to take advantage of this season of revised cos; tags.

Solomon is alleged to have said: "The fear of a king is as the roaring of a lion; whoso provoketh him to anger sinneth against his own soul." In these days that sounds like a big blu.f.

It has often been demonstrated that when a man tries to drown sorrow in alcohol he simply hands sorrow a life-preserver.

All some people inherit is money.

Never laugh at the fellow who pays enough for one little dog to buy two big dogs. He has in mind the difference in upkeep.

People who never become physically tired miss the sweetness of rest.

An organization that serves no good purpose cannot live in this country. It's regalia won't save it.

Pacifists and friends of peace are not built alike. Friends of peace will fight like the devil for it.

We have become so accustomed to reading of billions that it is rather surprising to learn that Uncle John Rockefeller is worth only $563,000,000.

People outside the prisons cause all the trouble in the world.

What with self-control and husband-control a married woman has her mind full.

It would be interesting to know what Samuel Gompers really thinks of his friend Keller, who ran away when the Daugherty investigation began to backfire.

Every pretty murderess should be kept in prison long enough before her trial to give her time to rehearse the smile with which she expects to win the jury.

There will be greater respect for law everywhere when Mr. Prominent Citizen takes the lead in law observance.

The best picture of Abraham Lincoln is the one on the $5 bill.

Every man thinks he could stand prosperity of his own better than he can stand the other fellow's.

Getting up on a cold morning is not half as unpleasant as lying in bed, dreading to get out.

Probably the best thing that can be said of bootleg booze is that the kick in it often kicks the consumer into kingdom come before he can kick his wife.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-two was a great year for the demagogue to stand on his head and make a speech.

Profiteering is more popular than burglary because it doesn't require any night work.

One way to outtalk an insurance agent is to tell him you have an incurable disease.

A mathematician figures that the average American farmer's net income for last year was less than $500. Still the American farmer will have to fill out an income tax blank.

At least two persons are to blame for every quarrel.

This is such a big country nobody can tell where hell is going to pop next.

Our two outstanding negative resolutions for the year. Not to feel sorry for ourself, and not to keep a diary.

Eight I. W. W.'s have been pardoned with the proviso that they get out of the U. S. A. If they go to Russia it means that we may never get on friendly terms with that country.

Evidently Mr. Daugherty, in his hunt for birds, has been shooting into the top branches.

It takes a lot of heroism for a poor man to proclaim that money doesn't mean happiness.

We have a notion that most of the anti-kissing reformers are in no danger of coming in contact with any osculatory germs.

Apparently there is fear among a few United States senators that the President will attract more attention than they.

Bonar Law says America found her soul in the war. The profiteers found their nerve.

It must make an old whisky soak mad to be told that man is 95 per cent water.

Notwithstanding the expectations for 1923 we can't banish the conviction that a great many human beings will continue to imitate a well-known animal by trying to get their feet in the trough.

There is a disposition to accept the arrest of a few hooch victims as an argument against prohibition. It is forgotten that when saloons were running not more than one-half of one per cent of the drunken men were ever arrested.

## Solid Ground

Secretary Hughes says the reparations question lies at the root of any economic settlement in Europe. It does more than that. No political settlement can be made—the rattling sabre cannot be stilled—the tumult and the shouting of the diplomatists, journalists, statemen and miscellaneous political opportunists, cannot be choked off until the reparations question is out of the way.

If it were not for the raparations question, Germany would be resuming her accustomed industry instead of devoting precious hours to bickering, whining and indulging in gloomy forecasts. The reparations question put aside, the French imperialists would forget about the designs on the Ruhr Valley. The Reds in Russia have taken adavntage of the wrangling over the reparations and talked boastfully of how they are going to turn the whole world bolshevist. The Turks have "carried on" because they knew they could when western Europe was snapping and growling about one thing and another which at base have to do with the raparations.

The United States does not propose to act as an arbitrator between sets of controversalists who each is trying to force on the other the particular views and theories as to the German indemnities. That would be only splitting the difference. What we would do would be to investigate the matter of reparations disinterestedly, taking no position until every scrap of worthy information is gathered, making no recommendations until not a word which is said can be disputed.

This is less picturesque than taking sides. It lacks sentimentality and the element of the sensational. But it will be acting upon solid ground. A settlement that would issue from a disinterested, thorough-going investigation of reparations would have the enormous value of being just and practical.

## A Capital-Labor Dicker

There are indications that the steel industry is endeavoring to make a trade with union labor leaders. If these leaders will withdraw their opposition to the lowering of immigration restrictions the industry, getting its way with congress later, will establish the eight-hour day where workmen now labor 12 out of the 24 hours.

Breaking up the 12-hour day in the steel mills will end a long and tenacious fight on the part of unionists. It will round off a series of victories with a victory against the unionists' most obdurate enemy. The American Federation can then claim that it has altered completely the working day of the wage-earner, and virtually alone. No doubt it would be greatly tempted to make a dicker with the steel trade and count upon offsetting by other means than immigration restrictions the effects of a flood of cheap labor.

Conceivably the steel trade might be more concerned about obtaining a steady supply of labor than about the wages it would have to pay. Such a situation occurred during the war and the period of inflation. It may develop again when prosperity, expanding daily, gets into its longer stride.

It would be idle to denounce a piece of bartering of this kind between captains of industry and captains of labor. This sort of thing is done constantly in politics and in business. The average citizen can always persuade himself that his own interest or his own cause is all important while that of the nation is quite secondary. Two years ago many industrial concerns were vastly troubled by the activities of the Reds among their foreign-born employes and made attempts to get all-American working forces. The Red scare has faded away before the prospect of a shortage of cheap labor. In other words, a movement menacing the nation is of small moment as compared with an operating problem close at hand.

There is a third element which has to be considered in the question of opening the gates to new hordes of aliens. This is the sentiment of the country at large. The country is far from convinced that there is likely to be a real labor shortage. It is not convinced that such adjustments as were suggested by the American Engineering council would not meet any labor difficulties now foreseen. It is a long way from believing that the swift development of natural resources is more vital to the United States than peace among the racial stocks here and the steady Americanization of foreigners already within the borders.

## The Old Romans

"I believe," says the author of "Rome and the World Today," "that there is a striking resemblance between the busts and statues of the leaders in Roman history and many of the public men of the United States a generation ago. I knew a former federal judge who could have sat for a bust of Julius Caesar. Justices Miller, Bradley, Strong and Harlan of the supreme court of the United States each had the same type of countenance as Cicero. Is it to be taken as an indication that our national stock and character are changing since such faces are not today found in our national congress and in our courts?"

The stock has not changed, but the habits of the stock have. A generation ago, Americans took far more exercise than they do today simply because they had to. They did not eat foods which caused accumulation of flesh faster than fat could be checked or eliminated. The Old Roman type may be said to be here the same as it was 40 years ago, but it is encased in and overlaid with lard.

John Bull is pictured as a man of weight, double chins and inability to cross his legs. The type did once exist as the common figure of the English squire. Time has largely made it obsolete. Exercise and the control of gluttony have wrought the changes.

Getting physically fit and keeping that way would make the American Caesars and Ciceros emerge again from their cocoons.

## Equal Suffrage in Brazil

If leaders in the women's movement in Brazil win their fight for the ballot, the question will arise: What use will the women make of their new rights and privileges, and what will be the general effect on suffrage campaigns in other countries?

One does not see, on the streets in Brazilian cities, troops of girls and women going each morning to places of employment in factories, offices and stores. Comparatively few women are employed except in domestic service, and class lines are drawn sharply. Even the street cars are marked "first class" and "second class" and in order to ride in a first class car, one must conform to certain standards of dress and deportment.

Respectable women do not, as a rule, go much about the streets unescorted by male relatives and any attempt to do so after nightfall would be condemned os a serious breach of the unwritten social law.

The percentage of illiteracy in Brazil, especially in the vast rural reaches of the "campo" is high among women. There are parts of the province of Matto Grosso inhabited only by native Indians and as yet unexplored by white men.

True there are highly cultured women, and many of them, in Rio de Janeiro, the famous capital; in San Paulo, the most alive city in the country; in Santos, world-famous coffee port; in quaint Bahia, and some other centers of population, but these women never have been accustomed to participation in public affairs.

Brazil is distinctively a man's country. It is a very young country among nations and the men themselves have been self-governing only since the bloodless revolution of 1889 which terminated the reign of Dom Pedro and resulted in establishment of the republic.

In contrast, women in the United States long had enjoyed greater freedom in business and in the social scheme, before they won the ballot. They had been in training in commerce and the professions and had at least a good theoretical knowledge of civics and economics as a result of their club discussions. And yet in some cities and states, thousands of women here neglect to avail themselves of the voting privilege notwithstanding organized effort of members of their sex and the urgent solicitation of professional politicans of all parties.

Doubtless the freeing of Brazilian women from the plaster cast of prejudice and precedent would be a long progressive step, but the equal suffrage leaders will have to understand that they are undertaking a big job in the attempt to revolutionize established and cherished customs to which the Latin-American clings instinctively and tenaciously.

## Huck's Old Man

When Huckleberry Finn's Old Man began to feel his liquor speech welled up in him. "He most always," said Huck, "went for the govment."

"A man can't get his rights in a govment like this. Sometimes I've a mighty notion to just leave the country for good and all. Yes, and I told 'em so; I told old Thatcher so to his face. Lots of 'em heard me, and can tell what I said. Says I, for two cents I'd leave the blamed country and never come a-near it agin. Them's the very words. I says, look at my hat—if you call it a hat—but the lid raises up and the rest of it goes down till it's below my chin, and then it ain't rightly a hat at all, but more like my head was shoved up through a jint o' stove-pipe. Look at it, says I—such a hat for me to wear—one of the wealthiest men in this town if I could git my rights. • • • I says I'll never vote agin. Them's the very words I said; they all heard me; and the country may rot for all me—I'll never vote agin as long as I live."

Considering some of the gentlemen who are going for our government now—denouncing it as a failure as a nation, a blind and selfish boor amid the refined and enlightened states of the world, a combination of fool and knave, a mistake among political experiments and a mechanism of tyranny in its social pattern—thinking of these citizens we are inclined to think that Huck's Old Man had points in his favor. When he became disgusted with the govment his impulse was to get up and desert it, leave it to collapse by the withdrawal of his support, but not to hang around and, while benefiting by the country's institutions, poison the air with complaints about them.

## The Wearied Home Brewer

The home brewer saved the grape market last year, and ruined it this. So California says. After the passage of the prohibition amendment, many grape growers tore out their vines. But those who didn't obtained tremendous prices. Their product was in enormous demand by the amateur wine-makers. It is different this year. Several hundreds of carloads of grapes from California, sent eastward, have sold for less than the freight charges. The fault lies with the amateurs who from feverishly giving over their leisure to making stuff that would singe the hair off a dog have gone to the other extreme and made hardly enough of it to bring on an impressive convulsion. That is usually the way with recreations which fundamentally are work.

# BELGIUM'S INDUSTRIES HUMMING

CARPENTER'S WORLD TRAVELS.
Copyright, 1923, by Frank G. Carpenter.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"'Tis the voice of the sluggard; I heard him complain,
You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again.
I walked by his garden and saw the wild brier,
The thorn and the thistle grew broader and higher."

IF the ghost of Isaac Watts, after its 170 odd years of Heavenly wanderings, could return to his native land, it would find about the same condition in England that he described in "The Sluggard." Hundreds of thousands, there, are idle and some of them refuse to work, educated to idleness by the government doles.

Could Watts' ghost fly across the North sea to Belgium, it would be amazed at the thrift I see all around me. At the close of the war Belgium was in a situation very different from that of France, England or the United States. In each of the two latter countries all the industrial machinery, and in France what was left of it, was in full swing. It had been speeded up by the war and the foreign markets were open. Belgium, owing to the German occupation, had lost all its markets. The war had taken a large part of the workers. Some had been killed, some deported by the Germans, and many educated to idleness by the charities of their own government and those which came from the United States and other parts of the world. Before the war Belgium had depended largely on German capital to finance her industries. After the armistice the little kingdom awoke to find herself out of money, short of men, and with most of her industrial plants either destroyed or carried away.

### How Belgium Got to Work.

What did she do? Did she play the part of the sluggard? No! She rolled up her sleeves, took her spade and hoe in hand, bent her back, dug her bare toes into the rich alluvial soil under her feet, and went to work. She borrowed money from her own people at home, and got a lot from abroad, on the basis of the peace treaty which provided that Germany should pay her reparation demages in advance of France and the rest of the Allies. She instituted new taxes and surtaxes, and at the end of 1919 found her national revenues were $20,000,000 more than had been estimated. In the meantime, she had gotten back the bulk of her workers, and had stopped the drift toward pauperism that charity brings. She raised wages, put her laborers to work on the highways and railroads, organized a combination of 300 cooperative societies to do building, and sent out men to scour Germany and bring back some of the machinery that had been stolen and taken away.

Already more than 650 of the public buildings of the devastated area have been rebuilt, and even two years ago something like 15,000 macines had been recovered. By the end of 1920 about 8,000 tons of stolen material and 90,000 tons of machinery had been recaptured from Germany. Every industrial establishment prepared to get back to work, and by January, 1920, more than two-thirds had begun operations and more than 1,000 were filling orders. Today the industries of Belgium have been practically restored. The country is on its feet, and only a part of the homes and buildings of the battle scarred area await reconstruction.

### Busiest People on Earth.

But first let me say a few words about the Belgian people. They are about the busiest, and I might say also the thriftiest of all the nations on earth. They have here a country which is just about one-fourteenth the size of California, but so thickly populated that if California could have the same number for every square mile, it would contain more people than we have in the Union If the main body of United Statets were as thickly settled as Belgium, It would have 200,000,000 more people than the whole human race. The population here is 658 per square mile, over twice that of Germany, and just twice that of Great Britain and Ireland. The only country approaches Belgium in density is Holland, which has 122 less people for every 640 acres inside its boundaries.

Most of the Belgians live in villages and work on the land. There are only four cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Brussels, the largest and finest, with its suburbs is almost as big as St. Louis, Antwerp in the size of Cincinnati and Ghent and Liege have about the same population as Memphis. Malines has 60,000. Bruges is a bit smaller, and Ostend and Louvain smaller still.

These people, so closely crowded together, are rich in comparison with most of humanity. Before the war the savings banks took in every year several hundred million dollars. Today more than half of the school children have their own savings bank books and the deposits of the primary students amount to more than $5 each. The people are well clad, and however lean they may have been during the war, they run to fat now.

I have told you something of these farms that raise twice as much grain to the acre as we do. There are patches which produce two tons of tobacco or 800 bushels of carrots per acre. I am told that prior to 1914 a farmer was able to support himself, his wife and three children on less than three acres, and any surplus of land brought clear profit.

### Iron and Steel Coming Back.

Belgium has also coal and iron. Before the war it was selling iron and steel to all parts of the world and in 1913 its production of pig iron was half that of France. Liege was not hurt in the first military attack, but later the Germans took first the copper, then the machine tools and finally whole plants and factories, where the owners or operators would not work them, and shipped them off to Germany. Before the war Belgium had 54 blast furnaces and at its close only four remained intact. Last January 28 were again in operation, and through a combination of the steel industry the country expects a greater export trade than ever before. Belgium is now making steel rails for Great Britain, China, South America and the Dutch East Indies, and the quotations for the rails for the British were 40 per cent under the price given by the factories in England. Before the war Liege was exporting over 1,500,000 weapons a year, most of which were made in the homes of the workers and only assembled in the factories. This business is being resumed and greatly increased by standardized machinery and labor efficiency.

### New Woolen and Linen Mills.

Belgium has a great textile industry which in 1913 made goods for export to the amounts of almost $80,000,000 per annum. It had a big flax industry including 25 mills making linen thread or tow. The linen spindles numbered 375,000 and the cotton sinpdles mare than 1,500,000. These industries were much injured during the war, but the cotton factories are fast coming back and the linen spindles already number 200,000. A great deal more flax has been planted on account of the loss of the Russian product, and in 1919 the average had grown to 125,000.

The woolen mills of Belgium were famous during the Middle Ages, and before the war the country had 110 weaving milk from which the Germans took a great part of the machinery. Much of this has come back and in 1920 the country was handling about three-fourths the amount of wool used before the war. There are certain streams along which the mills are located whose waters give the Belgian wool a peculiar brilliancy and softness not found elsewhere on the continent.

Before the Germans invaded Belgium she was exporting glass of all kinds to nearly every part of the world. Liege was making over 60,000,000 pounds of table glass per annum and it had one factory that produced on the average a quarter of a million pieces of glass every day. This factory began working again on the day of the armistice, and within one year it had 13 furnaces going. It exported 23,000 tons of glass in 1920. In 1913 Belgium exported window glass which weighed more than 200,000 tons. Two years after the armistice it had regained seven-eighths of this business. The annual output of plate glass before the German invasion was several million square yards, and in this Belgium was far ahead of any other European country. Most of the glass was bought by England, Holland and the United States. In 1920 the whole of this glass business had come back and the exports of polished glass exceeded those of before the war.

### Railways Back to Normal.

Both in France and Belgium the railways have been reconstructed, the roadways improved; and transportation generally is equal to or better than before the war. Belgium was the first country on continental Europe to build a railway. That was in 1834 and ever since then she has been noted for her excellent railway construction. In 1914 she had a greater length of railways to the square mile than any other country, with a total length of track as long as the distance between New York and San Francisco. In addition there were narrow gauge railways which formed a net work covering the kingdom. There were 2,400 miles of them running from village to village, and acting as feeders to the standard gauge railroads.

During the war the Germans completely destroyed more than 700 miles of railroad and damaged so much more that altogether more than 1,200 miles were put out of operation. They destroyed in the neighborhood of 1,500 bridges, and when they retreated the country had less than 300 locomotives and 3,000 cars in good working order. After the armistice orders were placed in America and Great Britain for new rolling stock and some were given out here. The only one promptly delivered were those from America. But gradually the roads have come back, and although they are operating at greatly increased fares and at a loss to the government, the service in many respects is equal to any we have at home.

This is true also of France. In my railway rides there I frequently had express trains which made more than 60 miles an hour. I went from Paris to Rheims over an excellent roadbed in two hours, a distance of 100 miles, and came back from Lille to Paris, a distance of 300 kilometers, of 188 miles, in four hours or at 47 miles per hour including three stops. Our best trains from New York to Washington make the 227 miles in five hours, which is only a little more than 45 miles per hour, and they have the same proportionate number of stops. The French train was brand-new; the first class cars were exceedingly comfortable and the fare was much lower, being only about 2½ cents a mile. The trip cost me $4.28, whereas, if I remember correctly, the trip on the Congressional Limited is a little over $10 or more than twice as much although the distance is only 35 miles longer.

My dinner in the French dining car at the present rate of exchange, cost 85 cents and it was better than the meals on our trains at home. Everything was red-hot. We began with an excellent soup served in large cups, after which came fish with potatoes, followed by a course of roast beef with green beans. The meal ended with a dessert of cheese and ripe grapes. We were each charged 10 cents extra for coffee, and I could have had a bottle of excellent wine for 25 cents. The dining car prices are about the same here in Belgium.

### Electrifying the Railways.

In both France and Belgium they are discussing electrifying the railways. The French scheme is associated with the harnessing of the water power of the Rhone river, an excellent report upon which has been made by Dr. William C. Huntington, former commercial attache to the American embassy in Paris. He says that the Rhine basin is theoretically capable of producing 1,700,000 horsepower, and that it could actually give 800,000 horsepower, all the year round, which is equal to the importation of 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum. France has a program to electrify more than 5,000 miles of railway, covering a large part of the most important French systems. The total expense is estimated at more than 2,500,000,000 francs.

The Belgian scheme of electrification is based upon its coal mines. It proposes to begin with the Brussels-Antwerp line, and to go on from here to the Luxemburg line. It will have both self-propelling trains and trains drawn by electric tractors. The speed made will be 45 or 50 miles per hour.

I am surprised at the lack of motor car transportation in both Belgium and France. The United States has an automobile or truck for every two families, and France, even at five people to the family, which is a high estimate for that country, has only one for every 40 families. It is about the same here in Belgium, where there are 35,000 cars to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 people. Nevertheless, Belgium has three times as many automobiles as she had before the war, and about one-seventh of them are of American make. There are a half dozen or more firms manufacturing motor vehicles. The three largest, the Minerva, Metallurgique and Fabrique National, are making only light cars. The great part of the motor vehicles made in France are also of low horsepower and light weight on account of the high upkeep of a car here, which far exceeds the cost of our cars at home. Gasoline in France costs 60 or 75 cents per gallon, though it is much less in Belgium. We often filled our car during our motor trips from square cans as long as a stick of stove wood, each holding a little more than a gallon. It took 10 of these cans to fill our tank, and the man or woman who sold them brought them out to the car and poured them in one by one. Occasionally we found a gasoline pump like those used everywhere in the States, and most of these were imported from America. Gasoline is called "essence" in France, the name coming from the essence of petroleum, which is just what it is.

In Paris our automobile was always stopped at the gate, to see whether we had taken in any "essence" outside the city and thereby avoided the payment of the extra tax which is imposed upon all goods entering Paris. There were naturally a half dozen or more cars waiting to report to the tax gatherers the amount of gasoline they had on hand. Each motorist measured his tank with a stick going out and stated whether he had bought any more gasoline before coming back. If there was any doubt as to his report the tax collectors made their own measurements, and, if their sticks showed he was lying, a heavy fine was imposed.

### Private Cars Mere Toys.

One striking things about the private car is its smallness, and another its individual character. They have cars here so small that you could put one into the tonneau of an American seven-passenger machine and it would rattle around. In some of the smaller cars the body hangs down to within eight or 10 inches of the roadway; and it runs on only two or three horsepower. The most popular of the cheap machines has from five to 10 horsepower, and the largest and best seldom have more than 20 or 40.

Many of the cars, small and large, have especially designed bodies. When a rich Parisian orders an automobile he has plans and specifications made out as though for a house. Often these fancy bodies are placed on an American chassis, the body sometimes doubling the price of the car.

The auto busses of Paris are bright green and those of Brussels the colod of cream. The bus driver sits in the hood of what looks like a snow plow on a Rocky Mountain locomotive, and the brass-buttoned traffic policeman who controls him uses a white club to guide the traffic this way and that. The speed of the motor cars of France is beyond conception, and the recklessness of drivers amazing. There are plenty of traffic rules but no one observes them and no one is punished unless he causes an accident. Usually the person who is run over and not killed is arrested for obstructing the traffic.

Here the bicycle takes the place of our flivver, and Belgium has more than one for every two families. The number is 900,000. They are used by men, women and children, by the rich and the poor, for work and for pleasure. They are the chief picnic-vehicle, and the boys and girls riding tandem bring youth to my eyes.

## Belgium Raises Babies and More Babies

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

ALTHOUGH France has a shrinking baby crop and a decreasing population, Belgium, its next door neighbor, is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. The reason for this is shown in the photo above which is one of a family that is common in Belgium.

## ABE MARTIN

"One good thing about bobbed hair is that you don't look any worse when you first wake up than you do any time," says Miss Tawney Apple.

Some folks brighten up an' seem t' feel fifty per cent better after they say somethin' mean.

## Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

### A Common Failing

ON foot James Kickshaw is polite, a Chesterfield is he; he always treats his neighbors right, he's thoughtful as can be. If he should step upon your corn, by some unhappy chance, his breast by bitter pangs is torn, remorse is in his glance. I've seen him chase for half a mile, upon a redhot day, to capture some old fellow's tile the wind had blown away. He has his gracious bows and becks on tap for young and old, his courtesy to either sex is something to behold. Now, when he climbs aboard his bus, and steps upon the gas, he is another cuss, his charms of manner pass. He knows the traffic rules by heart, he knows they're safe and sane, and yet he seems to think it smart to treat them with disdain. He cares no hoot for others' rights, he owns the right of way; he runs without his lamps o' nights, he hogs the road by day. He travels like a house afire, and as he crosses town he seems to have a strong desire to run the voters down. And when he's parked his deadly van, and left it for the night, he is again the smiling man, most thoughtful and polite. He gives assistance to the lame, helps out the human wreck, and bows to girls and withered dame until he sprains his neck.

Protected by George Matthew Adams.

## JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

### The Old Year

Was it a good year, was it a bad year?
Was it a happy, or was it a sad year?
Where is the man who can tell us its history?
Where is the mind to unravel the mystery?
Closed is the record and ended the story,
But who knows the sum of its pain and its glory?

Turn to your brother or turn to your neighbor,
Each had the same days for pleasure and labor,
Ask them to tell you this last of December;
What of this year they shall ever remember;
Ask of the father, and ask of the mother,
Never the tales shall agree with each other.

One shall declare that the old year was splendid,
One shall rejoice that its journey is ended;
One tell the day that some fond hope miscarried,
One proudly boast of the day that he married;
Sadly some mother, by anguish still shaken,
Shall call it the year when her baby was taken.

Good year or bad year? Unnumbered the stories
Which men shall repeat of its griefs and its glories.
Some found it lovely with joy and achievement,
Some found it bleak with the winds of bereavement;
The day that my neighbor was dancing with gladness
The house of his neighbor was entered by sadness.

Each of us marks it, this last of December,
As he has lived and as he shall remember,
Now that the old year is written and ended,
Was it a sad year or was it a splendid?
Shrouded with sorrow or laurelled with glory?
We who have lived it must pencil its story.

## VARIETIES

England has a lighthouse to [illegible] 14 miles of coast.

The Baltic sea has an [illegible] depth of only 43 yards.

The average duration of life [illegible] England is now 57 years.

Hellum is found in minute quantities in sea and river water.

Shakespeare wrote several of [illegible] best plays before the was 30.

Ugo Bassi, a monk, memorized [illegible] of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Purple and violet are the mourning colors of kings and cardinals.

So voracious is the cod that it will swallow anything it sees in the water.

In Siberia is comprised one-[illegible] of all the land surface of the globe.

The ancient Egyptians [illegible] classes shaved their heads and wore wigs.

Paris entertains on an average nearly 500,000 foreign visitors every year.

No fewer than 30 different officials have been discovered in water.

Edward Jenner, who introduced smallpox vaccination, was a man of merit.

Bolivia has become the second largest tin-producing country in the world.

In the 14th century old men wore beards and the younger generation shaved.

In the United States during the total of 10,323 death were caused by falls.

The second national radio exhibition will be held in Chicago in January.

Pittsburgh, it is said, stands to a violin.

There are only 20 stars known to be within 100,000,000,000 miles of the earth.

The per capita consumption of eggs in the United States is one egg a day.

Whipping posts and stools of repentance used to stand in every town in England.

Entomologists declare that a sugar cane has 227 varieties of insect enemies.

A cypress tree with a trunk 58 feet in diameter exists at Santa Maria del Tule, Mexico.

Common housefies have been proved to migrate as much as 20 miles in one day.

In olden times people sought to cure their chilblains by rubbing them with a mouse skin.

The British civil service now pays the nation six times as much as it did before the war.

There are more than 13,000,000 persons in the United States who were born abroad.

There is enough iron in the body of 42 men to make a plowshare weighing 24 pounds.

At the present rate of increase Japan will have a population of 215,000,000 persons in 1925.

Radium, worth $20,000,000, weighing only six ounces, has been produced in the last 26 years.

It is claimed that the African elephant can charge for a short distance at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

The Colorado potato bug, dreaded in Europe for almost 50 years, just made its appearance in France.

Christopher Columbus was the first sugar planter on this continent. He brought the cane on his second trip.

The first practical military smokeless powder appears to have been developed by Vieille in France in 1887.

A waterfall is hotter at the bottom than at the top—the falling particles of water, on striking generate heat.

The organist of one of London's best known churches is a boy of 10 who has never had a lesson in his life.

Christine Hughes was the first woman to the idea of applying a pendulum as a regulator to a clock in 1656.

Gas produced from sewage is now used to run engines at the sewage disposal works of Birmingham, England.

Oklahoma continues to lead all other states in the production of oil, with California second and Texas third.

Austrian bank notes, nominally worth $25 each, have been used as soapwrappers by a Swiss manufacturer.

In a docker's weight-carrying competition in France the winner carried a burden of 716 pounds a distance of 13 yards.

The attraction of the sun is 27 times that of the earth, a 200-pound man would weigh 5,400 pounds there.

The government of Guatemala manufactures vaccine and supplies cattle and hogs against cholera and other diseases.

Natives of the Punjab still spear their fish in small streams with a trident, not unlike that depicted on English coins.

The Chinese, it is estimated, eat 3,000,000 dogs annually. The dogs are of special breed, raised solely for food purposes.

The sixth magnitude star is the faintest seen by the naked eye. A fifth magnitude star is two and a half times as bright as the sixth.

Soundings taken in all parts of the navigable globe have established the fact that the average depth of the sea is about two and a half miles.

According to estimate the human body contains a microbe population equal to a thousand million times the whole human population of the earth.

Small Chinese firms have found it cheaper and more efficient to hire a truck to do their hauling than to employ the necessary number of coolies.

Flies increase at an enormous rate. In the entire breeding season—about three months—a single pair of flies will be responsible for about 83 trillion of flies.

Money is almost unknown on Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean, about $25 being all that is handled by the entire poulation in the course of a year.

If all our cane sugar had to be raised in Maine it would cost about $1,000 a pound, as the cane there grows only a few feet high and is not sweet.

As a result of Prince Hirohito's visit to Europe, publication of photographs of the imperial family in newspapers and magazines will be permitted.

Mohammedan women may not, according to the Koran, permit their faces to be seen by any man save their fathers, husbands, sons or other close blood relatives.

# HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

## OUTSIDE THE WINDOW

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...the outside of an office build- ... a stone face—a ... is a strong, fiercely ... has the expression of ... strength and ... gauntness ... of great ... and lay ... ...ten eyes ... take in ... is, of ... uld sud- ... is the face ... rather weary ... life in an ... out of his ... out recogni- ... remembered ... he was a ... he had his ... told his head ... tell him tales ... used to do. ... gle raised his ... straight into the ... seemed to ask, and ... came boomed forth, ... be king of your ... ngle," mused the ... King of my jungle." ... came in a low ... ending in charac- ... audible sighs, "re- ... the pride of your family." ... may be said that," ... to himself, for he ... tried to forget his family when ... was busy fighting his battles in ... struggle for human existence. ... how they seemed apart.

"Be courageous," roared the voice. "What if you do have enemies, no man can hurt you."

"Wonder why he said that," thought the man again, "for only today I was thinking how greedy my contemporaries were and how I must fear them."

In solemn grandness the stone face spoke again:

"Be magnanimous."

"How on earth can he know," meditated the man, "that the horrible green-eyed monster lurked near today. He is king, yet he says to be magnanimous. It is true. If I give the other fellow credit for something good, it does not take away from my ability. I wonder if I were truly glad when my partner pulled the biggest deal of 1922. Maybe I did not tell him how fine it was. Maybe I seemed ungrateful after he had done so much for our firm. I should have expressed my pride of association with a man who was a credit to the firm to which I had pledged my fidelity."

"Two ears, two eyes, and one tongue," quoted the wise lion before resuming his stone-like countenance.

"Haven't though of that old proverb in years," he pondered. "Mother used to tell us that—to see and hear twice as much as we speak."

"Thank you, Mr. Lion," he said. "I feel rested, ready to work again." And he turned back to his desk.

Once more the stone face was motionless. Silent, yet watchful, staunch yet alert, a fighter only when attacked or driven by hunger. A stone face molded from years of discretion, of poise, of greatness—

Recognized king of the jungle!

## BOYS AND GIRLS

...er a noble deed is wrought,
...er is spoken a noble thought,
...heart in glad surprise
...higher levels rise.

—Longfellow.

GIVES BOOK REVIEW.

"The Eagle's Mate" by Anna Alice ... is a story of the mountain ... of Virginia, the Morne clan ... Eagle mountain, a band of out- ... who mate among themselves ... carry the name of "Morne" ... generation to generation. ... Morne's sister Sally mar- ... out of the clan and was cast ... them. She made her home in ... and adopted her hus- ... cousin, Anemone, who was ... civilized. The feud continued ... Sally and the Mountain ... Moore and Fisher Morne, ... both fall in love with ... Fisher was leader of the ... clan because of his strength. ... captured Anemone and carried ... the Eagle's Eyrie where he ... to keep her as his mate. ... and Lancer fought. Lancer ... became leader of the clan. ... tried to escape but was ... back by Lancer. She was in ... with him but resented being ... by force. Lancer was wounded ... she thought he was dying. She ... her love for him and the ... ended happily.

... the most interesting book I ... have read. The book shows all ... of character. Anna Alice ... also wrote "Mountain Mad- ... Have any of the readers ever ... it? I have not, so I wish some- ... would give a review of it in The ...

... also like James Oliver Curwood's, ... Lorimer's and Myrtle Reed's ... I do not like any of the ... stories.—Brown Eyes of ...

STRINGING US AGAIN.

... are you, Mr. Waste Basket? ... What ails you? That's the ques- ... Too bad you are afflicted with ... of indigestion. But what else ... be expected when a fellow over- ... on a spicy letter diet or other ... meats? Now, as an old-time ... and of yours, allow me to suggest ... you let up on the letters and ... a good long rest. Otherwise, ... your tombstone this sign our ... may greet, "Waste Basket— ... by letters; his life was 'short ... sweet.'" King Philip, we're ... and now you're once more in the ... We throw our hats up in the ... and yell, "Long live the king!" ... no rival monarch bring you ... from afar—for instance, ... Elizabeth, or Henry of Na- ... Millicent, your future home ... has a most romantic stamp. ... pose you call Aladdin with his wonder-working lamp. Hark, do we hear a rumble like a tempest in a jug? Does it herald the arrival of our little friend, June Bug? The one who in her rippling rhmyes compared me to some fruit; she was mistaken in the quality — I'm a "peach" too sour to suit.

Aunt Martha, tell that little boy who asked about the spook, that this was the way the story was concluded in the book: They found that moving object, that big white scarey thing, was nothing but a pillow that was left out in a swing. The swing, when set in motion by a brisk wind from the North, looked quite ghostly in that dark old barn, gliding back and forth. I have never read the story and this much I've not been told, whether the boy's puzzled parents—(let us hope they did not scold)—gently cautioned him in future to be much more wise and bold. Many, many years have passed since that ancient tale was made; come on, you modern writers, and lay it in the shade. Some writers find it rather hard to get the starting hop; for me it's far more difficult to learn the way to stop.

If the Irish Washerwoman calls again when I'm about, assistance I will gladly give to put the washing out. Greetings to Aunt Sallie Ann! We hope again to see more breezy products of her pen in nineteen-twenty-three. That in the game of life this year you may each one toss a "ringer" is the wish of (Happy Mountain Boy) your nonsensical—Rhyme Stringer.

BROWN FOX GETS TEASED.

Rap, rap! Hello, cousins, I want to wish Felisia Bee and Anne of Green Gables a happy birthday. Anne of Green Gables, we had plenty of those juicy oranges for Christmas which you like so well. Wish you could have been here.

Congratulations, Bill!

Robert Brewer, after reading your letter in The Blade, I hunted upstairs and downstairs to find a Christmas card to send to you to be the first to wish you a Merry Christmas, but could not find any.

Cousins, I had to smile when I read Brown Fox's letter, didn't you? Brown Fox, I had a sister who was a teacher who said the same as you, but she never lived to be an "olde maide." I heard some one say, "How sad!" but listen, cousins, she has one of the best husbands and one of the happiest homes you can find anywhere. Honorable Patches, where are you? Every time I pick up The Blade I look to see if you have written us another of those good letters, but have been disappointed so far.

Come on, Felisia Bee, you certainly will come forward with a letter this time after finding so good a looking cousin as I am. Yours as B4—Just a Kid.

## Snatches From W. B.

I live on a farm of 150 acres and I like farming. We are about three miles from town. I go to school and like my teacher fine. Please have I a twin? I was born April 24, 1908. —Pearl Summers.

Thought I would write my first letter to The Blade. Have been putting it off because I was afraid of the waste basket. Have I a twin? I was born Feb. 22, 1908.—Dorothy Thompson.

Farmer's Wife from Va., your letter was fine. I have been married eight years and have two little girls aged seven and five, and a dear little boy three years old. Don Quixote, come again. King Philip hustle up with that letter.—Curly Locks.

I have a kitten and a sheep for pets. I wash the dishes and I sweep the house for my mamma. I am 11 and go to school every day. I would like to see Aunt Martha.—A Blue-eyed Girl from Chestnut Hill.

Aunt Sallie Ann, come again. I enjoyed your letter so much. That was my dear mother's name. Blue Eyes of Michigan, I sympathize with you. I was 17 April 7, 1922. Have I a twin? I will leave my place for Sunny Jim.—A Tennessee Rose.

## To Our Friends

Please address all letters intended for this page to:
MARTHA HOLDEN,
WEEKLY BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.


Mrs. Virginia Leslie

ealth Brings Beauty

en You're Run-Down, Weak or ervous, You Do Not Look Well.

ambridge, Ohio—"I was in a run- n state of health with scarcely dition enough to do my house- k, when I first learned of Dr. ce's Favorite Prescription, about ar ago. I had doctored but ob- ed no benefit, but one bottle of Favorite Prescription put me my feet and strengthened me in ry way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite scription proved to be an ex- ent tonic and nervine and I ly recommend it as such to all men who have become weak and down."—Mrs. Virginia Leslie, 415 g St.

our health is the most valuable t you have—do not delay, but in this "Prescription" now of r nearest druggist in tablets or id, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's alids' clotel in Buffalo, N. Y., trial pkg. or write for free med- advice.


## Mixing With Martha

For the Invalid.

Beef Tea
Oatmeal Gruel
Toast.

Beef Tea, No. 1.

Wipe one pound steak, cut from round. Remove all fat and cut in small pieces. Put in a fruit jar with one pint cold water. Cover. Set in kettle of cold water; heat slowly, not allowing water to become hotter than 180 degrees. (Boiling point, 212 degrees.) Heat two hours, strain and season. In reheating care should be taken not to coagulate the juices.

Beef Tea, No. 2.

Remove all fat from one pound round steak. Chop meat fine. Add one pint cold water and let stand in ice box one to three hours. Heat very gently, stirring all the time until it just changes color. Pour into wire strainer and press the meat. Season liquid with salt and reheat very carefully not to coagulate juices. Do not remove the brown flakes if they form.

Oatmeal Gruel.

Cook one-half cup coarse oatmeal and one teaspoonful salt in three cups boiling water in a double boiler for three hours. Force through a strainer; dilute with milk or cream. Reheat and strain a second time.

Toast.

Bread is toasted to extract moisture, to convert part of the starch to dextrine and to make it palatable and digestible. If the slices are cut thick and carelessly exposed to a blazing fire the outside is burned and the moisture is only heated, not evaported, making the inside doughy. When spread with butter which floats on the outside, it forms a very indigestible compound.

The correct way is to cut stale bread thin. The fire should be clear red, not blazing. Move the toaster gently over the fire for one or two minutes, hold it nearer the coals and color it a golden brown. Serve at once with butter.

## Chat With Cousins

So many things are happening on our page that it is hard to keep up with them. Did you look for the book review that Brown Eyes wrote? It was supposed to be right there, but when the page came out, it was somewhere else. We gave it a good scolding and have lined it up for its place this time. It will be too scared to disappear again.

Nobody has written to say that they did not like the new feature for 1923—the talks on fine arts, but some have written already saying that they do, and we are glad. One reader said that the country people did not have access to all kinds of reference books, so that they could not look up the pronunciation of the names of the operas, and they wished to be able to discuss them without mispronouncing the words. It is a fine suggestion, and it is a simple matter to add the correct pronunciation. Many of the good operas were written in Italian, which is not difficult. Every vowel is pronounced. The vowels should be round and full. Italians live in the mountains where the air is pure and their throats are developed to such an extent and their breathing is so good that it is no wonder they can sing. There are no harsh sounds in Italian. The consonants are softened, for instance "g" is soft, and "c" is always "che," which gives a flowing and musical sound to their language.

Pagliacci is pronounced pal-ya-che, a as in ah, e as in be, accent on second syllable. Lucia is pronounced lu-che-a, u as in Lucy, e as in be and a as in ah, accent on second syllable.

Billy of Iowa has a word to say to you, J. V. Almost looks as though she would make a good second in your duel, for she agrees with you about women and is so glad that someone at last agrees with her. This is one cousin who keeps us guessing. Even Aunt Martha is not sure whether "Billy" is a girl's or boy's nom de plume.

Still we hear how good the apple sauce recipe was that Anne of Green Gables sent. It must have been more than a year ago, but that is the best part of sharing recipes—they stay good all the rest of your life. Bachelor Harry liked the apple cake and offers to send his recipe for eggless white cake, which is economical. Let's call it Bachelor Harry's cake. He says he is like one of our correspondents who is interested in everything, including good cakes and poems.

What color suits black hair, brown eyes, medium complexion, is a question one of our winsome girls asks. Any color in the world goes with that combination. It is a matter of wearing what you like best. Young girls should change colors often, but when a women has reached the stage where she has individuality, she should study the selection of clothes. Many women choose a color and wear it continually. Blue, tan, lavender, brown and black are the old standbys, but we like to see bright reds and greens, yellows and orange on the budding young ladies.

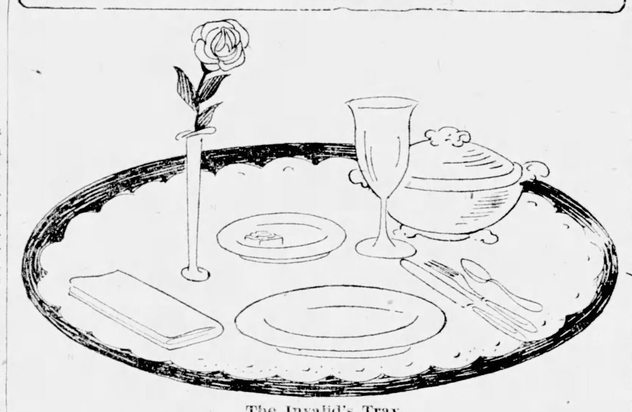
Honey Girl of Va. tells us about her cousin, Pearl N. Cochran, Floyd, Va., R. 1, Box 15, who is convalescing after a serious illness and will not be well for some time. His birthday is coming Jan. 24. She is sure that it will bring a great deal of sunshine into his life if you send him a cheery message on a card or letter on that day.

Among the New Year's greetings that came to the Household page there was one written in Welsh and one long letter written entirely in French, but the messages were identical when it came to the real wish for a happy new year and success and prosperity.

## Guessing Game Answers

1, Swift; 2, Hood; 3, Abbot; 4, Grey; 5, Hale; 6, Holmes; 7, Bill Nye; 8, King; 9, Thoreau; 10, Bacon; 11, Wadsworth; 12, Goldsmith; 13, Chatterton; 14, Lamb; 15, Harte; 16, Dickens; 17, Tennyson; 18, Coleridge; 19, Dryden; 20, Saxe; 21, DeFoe; 22, Lowell, 23, Bunyan; 24, Burns.

## ART IN THE HOME



The Invalid's Tray.

No one will appreciate dainty things and a little extra care more than the sick person. When serving their simple meals choose a large tray, cover with your daintiest linen, select your prettiest glassware, china and silver. Pretty dishes make up for the lack of the usual appetizing food, and a flower will make all the difference between an anticipated diversion and the ordeal of eating.

A single rose is better than several and should be placed at the far end of the tray so it will not be in the way.

Hot food should be covered. Pats of butter should be pressed from mold and toast cut in small triangular pieces. A fresh napkin should be used for every meal and all food carried from the room at once when patient has finished eating.

## MANY SEE GHOSTS

READING the ghost stories submitted in our writing contest was great fun but selecting the prize winner was another story. We wish we had room for them all, as plenty of story-writing ability was displayed. The originality was delightful and maybe we did "lay the original story in the shade," as Rhyme Stringer suggested.

Some were really quite funny, especially one from A Horse Lover, who said the father hit the ghost over the head with his club, making a terrible mistake, for instead of the ghost he hit the boy and almost killed him, but it woke him from his dream of ghosts.

Another said the old white cat scared mother so that she toppled over and lay beside the ghost. Another funny one brought smiles. The old cow ran under the clothes line, caught her horns in a sheet, and, being frightened, fled into the barn.

We are publishing the four best ones (two from Merry-Go-Rounders and two from the boys and girls) along with the original story which so many generously sent. Almost all the older readers who remembered the story expressed their pleasure at "digging it up," and we wish to express our thanks to them for their trouble. One letter from "Mother," 73 years old, contained advice to the youngsters; if you ever see anything that looks like a ghost, walk right up to it. You will always find it something that won't harm you. There never was such a thing as a ghost.

This will appeal to the little 11-year-old who said her mother and father had tried to teach her better because she really did believe in ghosts, but she won't any more.

A Hoosier Girl who wrote to the page when Emily Bouton was editor, signed her name as she did 35 years ago, and says she still loves to read The Blade, though marriage and death have visited her since she was a happy young girl, and now she is back in the old home, a lonesome, old gray-headed woman. Her home is only a few miles from that of Gene Stratton Porter.

Grandma Gra, another writer of long ago, said the story brought a picture to her mind of a little girl in her Shaker bonnet with her new Third Reader under her arm, on her way to school in a log church.

All this happened because the little boy wanted to know the rest of the story and we wish he would write and tell us which one he likes the best.

PRIZE GHOST STORY.

10. They heard soft swishing as the white one came down from among swinging, gray cobwebs aloft. By the dim candle lantern, five pairs of startled eyes saw it rise and move through deep shadows of beams, float over murky heaps of old wagons, ox yokes, ladders and tomorrow's pile of fodder, into black regions beyond.

11. It came back; it touched the floor, arose silently, brushed against hanging straps and set them swinging. Turning, it swooped towards the lantern. Just then the mother's splint broom struck out quietly and deftly and with one flap the white mass lay quivering at their feet.

12. The father grabbed it, and there it was, indeed! A ghost? Ah, no, my little reader, it was a big snowy owl from the North. It had crossed over from Canada, strayed off in the cool November night hunting food, and through an opening got into the barn and was trying to get outside again.

13. The men got a measuring stick and found it was 20 inches high and over four feet across the wings. When they lifted it it was as heavy as the old Dominique rooster, then crowing in the cow shed.—Bird Scribe of Pa.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

They set the lantern on the floor inside the door and cautiously filed in. The light sent flickering shadows on the floor and walls of the big room, and moonlight, filtering through a small window at the far end, added to the ghostly appearance of the place. As their eyes grew accustomed to the dim light everything appeared as usual. True, the cattle and horses in their stalls seemed a trifle uneasy and restless, as if disturbed. They all stood there, undecided what to do, when suddenly they heard a peculiar knocking.

Ben felt an icy chill creep up his spine, and glanced over his shoulder. The noise seemed to come around the corner from where they stood. The noise ceased as father picked up the lantern, and, with mother and the boys closely behind, led the way down the hall which opened to their right. Proceeding slowly, they again heard the knocking, coming from the room just ahead of them. It was accompanied this time by a curious muffled clanking sound. Ben crept a trifle closer, if possible, to his brothers. But when they reached the apartment ahead they saw nothing. Then, out of the silence, there came a little scurrying sound, and father whispered 'Rats!" so suddenly that everybody jumped!

They started again toward the far end of the room, and the noises started again, too, always just a little ahead of them. Suddenly Ben felt something large, soft and furry brush against his legs, and he screamed. At this the thing barked, so he knew it was only his collie, Star. At the scream and bark they also heard a stamping sound as of some frightened thing, and Star started to run in the direction from which the sound came. They all hurried after him and in a moment heard him bark again. Arriving in another large room they saw him in a dim corner near something large and white which moved up and down against a post, at the same time making the knocking they had heard. They drew nearer, Ben a little reluctantly as he recognized his "ghost." Father raised his lantern till the light fell full on the figure. And then they all shrieked with laughter.

Before them stood one of their white cows which had gotten a large white sack over her head, completely covering it. She was trying to pull it off by rubbing her head against any available post, and her horns, striking the wood made the knocks. The bell around her neck made the peculiar muffled clanking, as she moved her head up and down. Hearing the approach of the dog and his followers had evidently frightened her, for she was still stamping her feet when they arrived on the scene. And this was Ben's "ghost." —Charlotte Conover of Pa.

STILL ANOTHER.

We have all heard of ghosts; many of us have gone to bed wondering what a ghost was, only to wake up and renew the wondering; travelers in strange lands have imagined seeing ghosts dancing around them, and many, while wandering out under the smile of the moon that "stares in the air like a ghost in the chair," have seen many strange figures that had the appearance of ghosts. Now, there is no such thing as a ghost, and to show how foolish the belief in them is, I will tell you the following story:

What do you suppose they saw? After carefully looking around nothing was to be seen, even with the help of a lantern. Still the boy persisted in his belief that he had seen a ghost, but the father, thinking him superstitious, started to close the doors when the boy cried out: "There it is!" pointing to a dancing figure in the corner of the barn.

"Quite a ghost, that," replied the father, smiling; "don't you see what it is? Why, 'tis the moon shining through the old clapboard roof! Sometimes, when a gust of wind comes, it moves a clapboard, allowing the moon to shine through and make fantastic figures. When the wind ceases, the clapboard falls back to its place. Some ghost! Now, my son, never fear any more ghosts, since there is a cause for all of them if you search a little. I hope "That orbed maiden, with white fire laden whom mortals call the moon," will be of great value to you in after life, and that you will learn to disbelieve in ghosts forever. Let's get back to the house where I have a book about the moon you shall read."—William Walter DeBolt.

AND ANOTHER.

And behold, what did the frightened family see? They only saw an old bunch of ropes which the father had used during the Summer while driving his cattle to and from the pasture. He had put the ropes in a bundle of large bulk, and had attached them to the loft near the doorway to hang until next Summer. Above the door was an open space used to ventilate the barn. The snow and rain had blown in on the ropes, forming a sheet of ice and the moon's bright rays shone on the ice-covered ropes, making them look like a fearful ghost. The wind was blowing the ropes gently to and fro and the boy thought the ghost was making attempts to catch him. The arms were imaginary thoughts of the frightened boy.

When the family saw what had scared the boy, they returned to the house only to be laughed at by grandmother, who never believed in ghosts, anyway. — Kerma Estep, W. Va.

HERE'S ORIGINAL.

The following is the original "Pleasing Stories" as it appeared in McGuffey's New Third Reader in 1857:

1. My little readers have all heard about ghosts, but I suppose they never saw one. A ghost is an imaginary being, that some foolish people suppose to walk about at night. Now I need not tell you that there are no such things as ghosts, and nobody need ever expect to see one.

2. People may meet with things they do not exactly understand; and, at night, amid the darkness, or by the wavering light of the moon, they may fancy they see strange things. I will tell you one or two stories which will show you how people may be deceived in this way.

3. A boy went out to the barn one night to feed the horses. He entered at the great door, and as he was going across the floor, something soft and white seemed to meet him; it then drew back and came toward him again. He was alarmed, and ran toward the door. He looked again and saw the white object moving to and fro.

4. He fancied this to be a ghost, and thought it waved up and down, and seemed to meet him; it then drew back and seemed to threaten him. He ran to the house in great fright. He told his father that there was a ghost in the barn, that it waved to and fro, that it was white, was as tall as a giant, and seemed to him to have horns as long as a man's arm.

5. The father got a club, his son Ben got the pitchfork, John took the hoe, Eben the rake, and mother, at the head of this force, with broom in hand, marched out to the barn; they opened the great door, and put in a light, and cautiously looked around. And there, hanging over the floor, was a white object, but not a ghost. It was only a white pillow suspended by a rope for a swing.

6. Some of the children had been swinging there, and had left the pillow in the swing. The boy who went to feed the horses ran against the pillow, and swung back and forth. He saw it move; he was frightened, and he thought it a ghost as big as a giant.

7. I will tell you another story. A man was going along in a dark night. Presently he saw something white before him. He paused. The white object moved along. He pursued it a little. It fled rom him, and seemed to stretch out its broad, white arms in a threatening manner.

8. The man turned back in fear, and related the story to his friends. There was a man among them who had sense enough to disbelieve in ghosts, who offered to go and see whether the thing was a real ghost or not. So he went with the other man. Pretty soon they came to the spot.

9. There was the white object sure enough. It moved. They followed. It spread its white arms as before. They followed still faster, and in a moment one of the men caught it.

10. Now, what do you think this was? It was only a lame goose. Now, let my little readers, if any person ever pretends to have seen a ghost, tell them the story of the pillow and the lame goose.

## Talks on Fine Arts

Art.

If you wish to design anything, or paint a picture, do not have your main point of interest in the exact center of the picture. In the history of world's masterpieces there is scarcely a work of art that violates this law, but there is one great painting which seems to ignore it. This is Murillo's picture of the Virgin, in which the artist has placed the right eye of his subject in the exact center of the painting. Dudley Craft Waters, lecturer, stated that in his opinion Valesquez' work, "Coronation of the Virgin," was one of the greatest of all the religious paintings of the Virgin. Besides the angel-child heads, there are three figures in the composition, the Father to the right, the Son to the left, with Mary in the center, the whole forming a beautiful symmetrical design similar to the shape of a heart.—Art Institute of Chicago News Letter.

Music.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the air of the song — the "Sextette from Lucia," but it is a safe wager that few know what it is all about.

The scene of the opera "Lucia Di Lammermoor" (libretto by Alphonse Royer, music by Giacomo Donizetti) is laid in Scotland about the year 1800.

Lucy (Lucia) loves Sir Edgar of Ravenswood. Her brother, Sir Henry of Lammermoor, hates him. Sir Edgar, before going to France on a mission of state, declares his love to Lucy and they are betrothed. However, they keep it secret, for Lucy fears her brother's anger because he has arranged a marriage for her with Lord Arthur Bucklaw. Her brother intercepts Sir Edgar's letters to Lucy and shows her a forged one to prove that her lover is false. He tells her the only way she can save her people from a political rebellion is through marriage with Lord Bucklaw. She decides to sacrifice herself and is signing the marriage contract when Sir Edgar returns from France. He thinks her faithless, demands her hand from Sir Henry, is refused and leaves in a fury. Lucy is grief stricken, becomes insane and kills her husband. Sir Henry repents of his plotting while the tolling of a bell tells the story of Lucy's own death.

Sir Edgar, knowing at last that she has been true to him, stabs himself and dies.

Literature.

A book that is sure to take its place on a table near at hand is "Adventures in Contentment" by David Grayson. It is a story of his own experience after a breakdown following a busy city career. The smell of the country, a certain brook, longing for the soil, called him so urgently that he bought a farm. His diary, which grew into this book, was "one of the unexpected products of his farm."

Therein he related how he found the jewels of contentment in the hearts of his neighbors, the good Scotch Preacher, the Country Doctor, Baxter the carpenter, his nearest neighbor Horace. He found something human in everyone, even the passersby, such as the tramp, the book agent, the politician, to each of whom he devoted a chapter. These real people communicated their simple manner of living to him. His health returned to him through hard work, love of his fellow men, rest and introspection.

He believed in good books and spent many an otherwise lonely evening at home, lost in far away places where authors took him. He said, "a book like a hoe, grows brighter with employment."

All was not happiness—he contended with loneliness. He disliked unharnessing a muddy horse in the rain. He didn't like chickens in the barn, but after all he found "the worst experience of the farm a sort of joy."

The book is so brimful of sweetness and happy philosophy that readers, while browsing over it, take little adventures in contentment themselves.

## POETS' CORNER

### The Household Baby

What a joy to human eyes
When it laughs, or when it cries,
What a treasure, what a prize
Is the household baby!

Be its temper rising, falling,
Is it cooing, crowing, calling,
'Tis the same dear, precious darling—
Is the household baby!

If the scene without be dreary,
If the hearts within grow weary,
Baby wakes, and all is cheery—
What a rush for baby!

Mamma's eyes grow bright with joy—
Grandpa laughs, and "grandpa's boy"
Gladly leaves his last new toy
To play bo-peep with baby!

Sisters from their music run
Haud has caught "the sweetest one,"
Grace bends down in girlish fun
To make a horse for baby!

Up to everything we know,
Hands and feet "Upon the go,"
What a funny creature though,
Is the household baby!

Bring the puppy and the cat,
Let her pull, and pinch, and pat,
Puss and pup were made for that—
Made to please the baby!

Bring those china vases, mamma,
Get "the mirror and the hammer!"
Anything to make a clamor,
And delight the baby!

Let it clang and clash away,
Let it laugh, and shout, and play,
And be happy while it may,
Dear, mischievous baby!

What a joy to human eyes,
What an angel in disguise,
What a treasure, what a prize
Is the household baby!

### New England

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

Hail to the land whereon we tread,
Our fondest boast!
The sepulchre of mighty dead,
The truest hearts that ever bled,
Who sleep on glory's brightest bed,
A fearless host!
No slave is here—our unchanted feet
Walk freely, as the waves that beat
Our coast.

Our fathers crossed the ocean's wave
To seek this shore;
They left behind the coward slave
To welter in his living grave;
With hearts unbent, high, steady, brave,
They sternly bore
Such toils as meaner souls had quelled;
But souls like these, such toils impelled
To soar.

Hail to the morn when first they stood
On Bunker's height!
And fearless stemmed the invading flood,
And wrote our dearest rights in blood,
And mowed in ranks the hireling brood,
In desperate fight!
Oh, 'twas a proud, exulting day,
For even our fallen fortunes lay
In light.

There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore;
Thou art the shelter of the free;
The home, the port of liberty
Thou hast been, and shalt ever be,
Till time is o'er.
Ere I forget to think upon

My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore.

Thou art the firm, unshaken rock,
On which we rest;
And rising from thy hardy stock,
Thy sons the tyrant's frown shall mock,
And slavery's galling chains unlock,
And free the oppressed;
All who the wreath of freedom twine
Beneath the shadow of the vine
Are blessed.

We love thy rude and rocky shore,
And here we stand,
Let foreign navies hasten o'er!
And on our heads their fury pour,
And peal their cannon's loudest roar,
And storm our land;
They still shall find, our lives are given
To die for home—and leant to heaven
Our hand.

### Life's Railway

Author Unknown.

I'm thinking, John, of that sweet time
When you and I were boys,
Alooking up life's railway track
All spanned with rosy joys;
Full well do I remember, John,
The morning long ago,
We found ourselves on board the train
And thought the time was slow

Chorus.

We've reach'd the summit level, John
And now go down the grade
With shorten' stroke and swifter speed
Than any we have made.

And looking forward eagerly
To the happy moments when
We'd reached the station Twenty-one
No longer boys, but men;
We reach'd it long ago, dear John,
The brakeman did not call,
No bell was rung, or whistle blown
There was no place at all.

Chorus.

And many who came out with us
In the morning long ago,
Have chang'd, and took the lightning line,
And reach'd the Great Depot.

And when, dear John, the time shall come,
That age creeps on apace,
And silver threads are thickly strewn
On wrinkled brow and face,
When from the faithless glass of Time
Life's sands are nearly run,
And slackened speed along the track
Tell our journey's almost done.

Chorus.

We'll see the Golden City then,
And loved ones gone before;
We'll walk with them the rounds of joy,
Where parting comes no more.

### Work While You Work

Work while you work,
And play while you play;
That is the way
To be cheerful and gay.
All that you do,
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.
One thing at once,
And that done well,
Is a very good rule.
As many can tell.
Moments are useless.
Trifled away;
Work while you work,
And play while you play

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

In nothing be anxious, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. —Paul.

"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE."

I have noticed on the Household page several of the cousins have written describing their ideal homes, among them Rilla of Ingleside. I would say, Rilla, that I admire your taste in the selection of house and furnishings, but the real and true meaning of home is happiness. Although the walls are bare, the furnishings of the plainest sort, if peace and love dwell within that home, it is "home, sweet home." The binding does not make the book, neither is happiness always found in a mansion, yet I do not condemn them.

My ideal home must be neat and clean, there must be flowers and trees with birds singing in their branches. The children (for of course there must be children) must be taught to be kind to every living creature. They must also be taught to obey their parents, not through fear, but with love. There must be no harsh words spoken.

It matters not to me if the home is not filled with costly furniture; it matters not if the carpet be faded and worn, if peace and happiness drewll therein. It is my heaven—my "home, sweet home."—Ohio Home Lad.

WE WANT MORE.

I have often thought I would like to take time to write to The Blade Household page. Last Summer I wrote one in answer to one of Burr of Burwood's nature articles. I wrote it in pencil on scrap paper, but never got around to copying it, so tonight as I read the Ghost Story contest, I couldn't resist enclosing my conclusion of the tale.

I am too old to be a cousin, too freaky to have a twin and too young to be a Merry-Go-Rounder. Can't you start a corner for bird lovers and let me in? One of my Christmas gifts is a suet feeding box for birds and I could tell you many interesting stories about birds of our vicinity. I often write little articles for publication and after the holidays I am going to try some of the leading magazines devoted to bird study. So you see what part of the letters I like to read best. The descriptions of places also interest me and as I can never hope to travel far, I am glad to see through the eyes of others the wonders of America.—Bird Scribe of Pa.

SENDS APPRECIATION.

Dear cousins, I thank you all for your kindness to me. Your remembrance surely was appreciated. I love to get letters and cards. God will reward you all for your kindness. Mark Harshbarger and Jewell Morrison are good to me and I am thankful.

When we are called from the world I hope we can all meet. It will seem good to me to clasp hands with all you dear ones "over the river."—Robert Brewer.

PITIES UNEDUCATED.

If any man or combination of men intends to quit work, the law should compel such parties to notify their employer at least 30 days before. If an owner of a house or a farm had the right to throw a man and his family out of his house without notice, it would cause as much misery as unheralded strikes.

It is a sad amusement to read Mr. Gompers' lament on the subject of liberty, also that of the wets. Since I have studied nature and the ways of man in particular, I am much of the same opinion as Dr. Eliot. I will never more curse such grumblers on freedom, but rather pity them in their ignorance through defective education not so much in the public schools as otherwise. Some one said a community is just what the people are. I think there never was a statement uttered that hit the nail more squarely on the head. It would be hard to convince me that crime could exist in any community if the officials were sincere and honest.

Now I will go back and finish what I started. I have known poor families to lose their homes after the streets had been paved in their town. Now those liberty howlers, I presume, will call that destroying liberty too. Well, the rest of you can guess what I would say regarding liberty and laws.—Wilson Omer of Iowa.

KEEP UP GOOD WORK.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for several years, so I decided to call and chat with you awhile. I am a farmer in the West Virginia hills. There are three in our family, my little girl, boy and myself. So you may know I fully realize what home is without a mother to protect and care for the little children.

It surely is a great responsibility to take the place of both father and mother in a home, but amid all the sorrows and loneliness that the changing scenes of life bring to us, we know that it is God's plan and to Him we must look, and trust that we all shall meet again through the great plan of His salvation. The Holy Book says "bear ye one another's burdens," and in reading your letters I find burden bearers, some far away, some near.—Lone Widower of W. Va.


DOCTORS WANTED TO OPERATE

Mrs. Quillon Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her from an Operation

Muskegon, Michigan.—"After doctoring for eight or nine years with different physicians without any relief at all, they said at last that medicine would not reach my case and I should have an operation. I had heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and often saw it advertised in different papers where some women had suffered just as I did and got well and strong again by taking the Vegetable Compound. I decided to see what it would do for me, and before I had finished the fourth bottle I was much better, the weakness stopped and the severe pains in my sides left me. I am now much stronger and do my own work and work in the factory besides. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound and give it all the praise."—Mrs. NELLIE QUILLON, 17 Morris St., Muskegon, Mich.

Women should heed such warning symptoms as bearing-down pains and weakness, for they indicate some female trouble, and a persistent and faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will seldom fail to help.

# KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

"I know'd they was Crows by their yells. See what large bows they use. Make 'em stout with elk or bighorn an' rattlesnake skins. There's mighty good medicine in a snake skin if ye know th' right songs an' can git on th' good side of it. But if ye fail it'll turn on ye like a rattler."

"What shall we do? Go help the Crows or take our mules and ride for it?"

"Stick along here. Crows won't hurt us. They'll take yer mule an' mine if they find it. If we should run away they'd take both guns. Most amazin' thieves."

The two watched the haughty Blackfeet skilfully continue their retreat. Two of their warriors fell before the murderous arrow fire, but were almost immediately scooped up and thrown across their ponies. The Crows, superb horsemen, rushed them from side to side, riding low like Comanches with only the tip of a moccasin showing. But although outnumbering their hereditary enemies, the Crows accomplished nothing more than to slay or severely wound three men and to drive them all away from the river.

Baker returned to the river and built a fire. He began cooking buffalo meat and urged Lander to eat. "They'll gobble down everything when they git here," he warned.

Lander was not hungry. The spectacle of the two dead warriors sickened him.

A rumbling clatter of hoofs and much demoniac yelling and the white men were surrounded by the Crows. The first to arrive leaped to the ground and began feasting on the buffalo. The leader, a weathered wisp of a man, whose hair and skin looked dead but whose eyes were two fires, walked up to Lander and yanked the rifle from his hand. Lander reached to his boot.

"Keep away from that knife!" snarled Baker. "Jest smile."

The leader wheeled on Baker and reached out to appropriate his rifle. The mountain man laughed in his face and taunted:

"Black Arrow can take scalps, so he must take his friend's rifle."

The Indian drew back, then recognized Baker and sullenly thrust out his hand in greeting and said:

"My young men need guns. But you are our friend. We will take only one gun. That shall pay for saving your lives."

At this Baker became all Indian. He slapped his breast haughtily and in the tongue of the Absaroke said:

"Chief of the Sparrowhawk people, look up the river bank. You will find two dead Blackfoot dogs there. Here are their scalps. Why does Black Arrow come riding in like a foolish Indian raising the buffalo and scaring his white friend's game away? Black Arrow has spoiled our hunting just as the killing was beginning. Why did he not keep away till we had killed more Blackfeet? Shall we give him a gun for that?"

The dead Blackfeet and their scalps now flaunted in the chief's face carried pardon for the trapper's insolence. The Absaroke, or Crows, could forgive much in a man who had killed two of their terrible foes. There was a rush to examine the slain warriors, and when it was found that one was killed by a knife, although two loaded rifles had not made that necessary, the chief reflected the respectful attitude of his followers when he asked:

"Why use the knife when you had guns?"

"Why waste lead on those dogs?" countered Baker. "We need our rifles for game, not for killing Blackfeet. My young brother is mighty knife-fighter." Then in English. "Where d'ye l'arn th' knife, younker?

"Papa Clair."

"Loaded an' primed!" Then in Absaroke: "There is no warrior in your band who can touch him with a knife without losing blood. He is big medicine. Stand your best man before him. If he brings blood without losing blood you shall keep the rifle. If my young brother's medicine is the stronger you shall not take the rifle."

To Lander and scarcely able to conceal his anxiety he said: "I've told 'em they ain't got a man that can tech ye with a knife without bein' blooded. If Papa Clair l'arned ye th' knife ye oughter be prime. Have I spoken too strong?"

"I don't think so," Lander modestly replied. "Papa Clair said I knew all he knew."

"Glory be! Don't kill. Jes prove ye're best man." To the chief: "Got any braves who believe in their medicine?"

"Black Arrow scowled at the insolence of the challenge and yelled to his men. One of them, wearing much red cloth as a fringe for his leggings, leaped from his pony and pulling his knife ran toward Lander. With a most savage expression his haughty face he held the knife upright before his eyes, then lowered it and contemptuously addressed Lander:

"He says he'll cut th' sacred totem o' th' Crows (the Swastika cross) on yer face, then cut your throat. How's yer medicine?"

"I don't know," muttered Lander, inwardly flinching before the warrior's ferocious bearing. "But I know what Papa Clair has told me."

"Then ye know 'nough to give him his needin's with one hand tied to yer foot. He's waitin'. Git after him an' when they ain't lookin' I'll open my medicine bag at him. If our two medicines can't fetch him nothin' short o' th' devil can."

Lander had no heart for the business. He resented Baker's forcing him into the trial. He had fought and killed one Indian to have his life. But this contest, merely to prove his superiority, was not to his taste. However, the brave was growing impatient and sneering openly as he believed he read the other's hesitancy. With a flash of his hand Lander drew Papa's gift knife and stood on guard.

The Indians exclaimed in admiration as they beheld the weapon. The haft was embellished with much silver of Spanish workmanship and there was a fretwork of the white metal on the upper half of the big blade.

Lander's opponent endeavored to rush in and bewilder his man with repeated onslaughts. His point streaked back and forth all but ripping the skin above the eyes. For a minute Lander worked only on the defensive. Then anger grew up in his heart and calmed his nerves and he stopped giving ground and began advancing. Each forward step was taken with a precision that suddenly stilled the chorus of jeers. And as he advanced he formed his purpose and drove his man toward the river. His blade parried and menaced but refrained from touching the painted breast, although it was obvious to the spectators it could have been fleshed to the hilt several times.

The Indian suspected he was being played with and sought to keep clear of the river, but each attempt to work one side resulted in a vicious slash of the glittering steel that fenced him in. The cries of his friends now told the warrior he was on the brink of the bank and he made a last desperate rally and flung himself forward recklessly. Instantly the flashing knife was pushed to one side and lifting his hand Lander struck heavily with the haft, the blow falling full between the scowling eyes and knocking the man into the icy current. Lander had had his man at his mercy and had vanquished him without losing or drawing a drop of blood.

"He has big knife medicine," reluctantly admitted Black Arrow. Then to Lander he spoke rapidly. Baker interpreted.

"He says if ye will come to live with him in th' valley o' th' Big Horn he'll give ye a big lodge an' his darter for a wife. Th' Crows is allers fond o' having white men live with 'em. He says he'll let ye handle th' Crow trade in buf'ler robes an' bighorn leather. Th' robes is mighty fine an' it's a chance to trade for a mighty fine profit that most old mountain men would jump at. If I wa'n't tied up with th' Snakes I'd jump at it myself."

"Tell him I am with Jim Bridger, that I want him to bring the Crow trade to Bridger on Green River."

"Jim Bridger won't hold ye to yer bargain when he knows ye can better yerself. Crow women are mighty likely-lookin' women."

"Tell him what I say. Sometimes I'll visit him and teach his young men how to handle the knife."

Baker choked back a laugh and muttered:

"Lawdy massy! First trip out here an' ye're puttin' on more airs than Kit Carson or Jim Bridger himself." Then gravely:

"But that's th' way to hoot when yer medicine is good an' strong. Makes yer medicine feel proud an' keen to work for ye, too. I'll tell him what ye say. Don't do any hurt to make a friend o' him an' git first whack at his trade. They've been carryin' th' most of it to Fort Union."

Black Arrow was disappointed at Lander's refusal to join the tribe, but readily promised to take a good trade to the Green River rendezvous, but vowed he would deliver it to none but Lander. The warrior who had been knocked into the river now came up to Lander with, as the latter believed, hostile intentions. There was a knob the size of an egg between his eyes. Baker was in time with his warning:

"Th' critter don't mean no harm."

The Indian gestured for permission to examine the knife that had conquered him. It was a beautiful weapon, and the brave saved his pride by attributing his defeat to the medicine in it rather than to Lander's skill. He gazed at it longingly, then led up his pony and offered to trade. Lander might have been tempted as the animal was far superior to the average run of horseflesh owned by mountain men, but Baker warned:

"Don't swap yer medicine. Ye're big guns with 'em now. I'll tell 'em th' medicine won't work for no one but yerself. Ye're lucky if yer medicine ain't mad at ye for even thinkin' o' doin' sech a thing."

So Lander refused, and Baker softened it down in interpreting it, then drew Black Arrow to one side and talked with him some minutes. Coming back to Lander he explained:

"Chief says them Blackfeet, 'bout a hundred 'n' fifty of 'em, are jest back from visitin' their friends, th' 'Rapahos, an' on their way to a big band now campin' in Jackson's Hole, near th' Three Tetons. Says th' big band hold up a H. B. trader an' took a British flag an' forty packs o' beaver from him. If these Crows had put up a real fight they could 'a' wiped out this small band, as there must be more'n two hundred here. But is was Injun style—gallop lickety-split, shoot arrers while t'other side run away, then quit an' never git down to real business. Th' Blackfeet will fetch their friends back to chaw th' Crows up."

Several young bucks who had followed the river down now began riding back and forth and waving their robes. Black Arrow leaped on his pony and rode up a low bluff. The bucks had signaled "enemy."

Lander mounted his mule and followed the chief. Far in the eastwas dust. Black Arrow's sharp old eyes studied it for a minute; then he turned to Lander and drew his hand across his forehead in the sign for a hat, or white men. Lander was obtuse and the chief touched his hand and then pass it up and down his arms and body. Lander understood this: "All white," and yelled down to Jim Baker:

"Bet it's Bridger's outfit: Chief says they're white men."

Baker repeated this to the Indians surrounding him, and instantly the war-like preparations ceased. The bucks came tearing up the river making the sign of the hat. As Black Arrow rejoined his men there was a flash of action by a brave bringing in the mule Baker had concealed before surprising Lander at the river. Baker appropriated the animals without bothering to explain, and the warrior pulled an ax.

Lander drove his mule between the two and pulled his knife. Black Arrow intervened in time to prevent a tragedy. Explanations followed and peace was restored just as the scouts came up to announce the supposed enemy was some thirty white men, riding as fast as their weary mounts could bring them.

Advising Black Arrow to remain where he was and keep all his men with him Baker motioned to Lander and rode down the river to meet their friends. At the head of the band were Bridger and Papa Clair. Lander, knowing the strength of the outfit, saw that a dozen or more men had been left behind, doubtless to bring up the pack animals.

"My young friend!" joyfully called out Papa Clair, swinging up his hand. "We heard shots! We feared! We rode!"

"Howdy, Jim," sang out Baker.

"Howdy, Jim. Did you find him, or did he find you?" asked Bridger, nodding coldly toward Lander.

"Found each other. Had a muss with Blackfeet. He shot one afore th' scrimmage. Then I got one with my old gun, an' he got another with his knife. Big medicine in that knife o' his'n if any one asks ye. Then Black Arrer with his Crows come along an' drove th' skunks off. Now th' old cuss is back there waitin' to be told re's a big Injun."

"Lander, you've held up my outfit two days," sternly informed Bridger. "You're too much trouble to suit me. I'm sending an express back to St. Louis. Make ready to go with it."

"I stay in the mountains if I ever get into them, Mr. Bridger. If I can't work for you perhaps I can work for some other outfit. If no one will hire me I'll turn free trader.

"Free trader?" scoffed Bridger. "You a trader? Where's your outfit? If you had any goods who'd trade with you? You're crazy."

"M'sieu Bridger, but you are speaking to my young friend," gently remonstrated Papa Clair.

"You can't fix a fight on me, Papa, if you try for a year. Lander's all right, but he's out of place up here. When we stopped for two days and searched for him we were giving the A. F. C. that much advantage in trying to make the rendezvous ahead of us. It won't do."

"You got plenty o' time, Jim," drawled Baker. "Then ag'in ye ain't goin' to lose no trade o' th' younker. He licked one o' Black Arrer's smartest Injuns in a knife fight an' th' chief wants to take him for his son. Failin' in that he says he'll fetch his trade to Green River an' turn it to th' younker, which means to ye. Hard to beat them Crows for robes made gay with porcupine quills an' fancy sewin'. Reckon he'd clean up all th' Crow trade if he took a outfit an' went an' lived with 'em."

Papa Clair's white mustaches went up as he smiled in keen enjoyment. Bridger's face broke into a wide grin and he whimsically surrendered:

"Reckon the express can git along without you, Lander. Only after this either keep ahead, or behind, or with us. Now we'll have a talk with the chief. Come along, Baker. The rest of you better stay back here till Ive smoked with the old cuss."

The men gathered around Lander and eagerly listened to his experience. That he had killed two Blackfeet was enough to erase his name from the roll of greenhorns, and even Porker treated him civilly. Long Simons acted most peculiar, however. He kept in the background, yet conspicuous because of his red belt, and alternated between deep chuckles and heavy frowns. Lander liked him, and leaving his mule went to him, remarking:

"You don't seem very glad to see me back."

"Been trailin' ye ever since ye failed to turn up on th' second night. Jest now I've got some trouble an' some fun of my own on my hands. Stick round an' ye'll see what I mean."

"Here comes the two Jims," answered Papa Clair.

"Everything is all right, men," called out Bridger. "We'll camp beyond the Crows. No quarreling, remember. They'll treat us right if we treat them right. What now, Baker?"

The last as Baker gave a snort of anger and slid from his mule, threw aside his rifle and discarded his belt. Lander was amazed to behold Long Simons removing his red belt and weapons and throwing them on the groundground, his broad face grinning sheepishly.

"Holy blue! Are they crazy?" gasped Papa Clair.

"What's the matter, Jim?" demanded Bridger, his gray eyes twinkling.

"Jest a sort of a childish game. This lank, long prairie dog let on at th' last reddezvous that my fightin' with grizzlies, when I killed two with my knife, was all a bundle o' lies. I swore I'd make him eat his words if he ever dared come back to th' mountains. An' I'm goin' to do it."

"Talk is cheap," sneered Long Simons. "Ye're kicked half-starved Injuns round so long that ye forgit white men don't crawl when ye bleat. Come along. I'll show ye one grizzly ye can't lick. Afore I'm done with ye, ye'll be tellin' th' boys th' truth. What ye killed with a knife was only two sick wolves."

"No biting or gouging," commanded Bridger. "This is no time for fun. After this all hossplay must be finished at St. Charles."

"He won't have nothin' more to settle after I git through with him," declared Long Simons as he stripped off his shirt. "His troubles is about to be ended. Come to these arms, ye leetle grizzly tamer."

With a roar of anger Baker jumped into him. The battles Lander had witnessed at St. Charles were tame affairs compared with this. With hoots of joy the mountain men formed a wide ring. Some of the Indians galloped up and to them Bridger explained that two of his men were playing a game. The two combatants discarded all finesse and came together with the intention of sticking until only one was able to stand.

Lander held his breath at the terrific punishment each inflicted and received. It seemed impossible that the human frame could survive such assaults. Baker was an inch shorter than Simons and quite a few pounds lighter. But his technique was that of a panther, a tremendous driving power that allowed his antagonist no breathing spell; an implacable hurricane that would rage until there was nothing left to assail. Long Simons physically was far above the average caliber of man, and grunted with joy at finding a full fight was brought to him.

From the moment they clashed it was almost impossible to distinguish them. They became a revolving mass, two dynamoes that whirled over on the ground like a fly-wheel. When they came erect it was only to fall again.

There was no waiting, no cautious testing of the other's strength. Each was confident of his own might, and sought to terminate the contest as speedily as possible. There was no defensive against offensive. It was offensive against offensive, two separate plants confidently conceived and meeting in furious collision.

"Jeer - ru - sal - leem!" screamed Rummy as some invisible force seemed to hurl the two apart and then bring them smashing together. The Indians, now generally attracted, watched with glittering eyes and low grunts of amazement.

Inside of five minutes of incessant, whirlwind tactics both were practically stripped to the buff. Suddenly Long Simons' arms slipped under Baker's arm and up over the shoulder with the broad palm smothering the face and pressing backward.

"Give in, ye babby bear fighter!" gasped Simons.

Lander realized that with a bit more pressure Baker's neck would break should he refuse to release the pressure of his own left arm. Back rocked his head, his wind shut off by the hand plastered over mouth and nose. Then his two fists came together on Simons' throat, each traveling only a few inches. The big fellow relaxed his terrible hold, tottered and fell with blood streaming from his mouth and nose.

He groaned and rolled over on his back, glared up into Baker's wild face and tried to get back on his feet.

"Was them babby b'ars?" faintly asked Baker, his bloody knuckles drawn back for a final blow.

Long Simons wet his hot lips and pumped for air. His voice sounded ridiculously small for so large a man as he weakly replied:

"Reg'lar full grown 'uns, Jim. Extry big 'uns. Belt's on th' ground some'ers."

## CHAPTER VIII

### Along the River Trail.

Bridger now made every effort to reach the rendezvous on Green River ahead of the A. F. C. outfit. He hurried his company by independence Rock, through the Devil's Gate, then up the Sweetwater for six days to the divide. Although it was uncomfortably warm on the plains the water in the camp-kettles was coated with a quarter of an inch of ice the night they camped on the divide.

Five days later they arrived at the Green—named Rio Verde by the Spanish explorers in 1818, and known as the Siskedee, or Prairie Hen, by the Crows. Camp was pitched a few miles from Horse Creek, and on the first day was invaded by several hundred Nez Perces and Flatheads—who never flattened the head—and fully three hundred traders and trappers. Many of the trappers were Bridger's men who had wintered in the mountains. The others belonged to Nathaniel J. Wyeth's New England outfit, or were free trappers with small outfits.

A small tent was speedily erected for a saloon and Lander was appointed to handle the liquor, both whites and Indians being furious for drink. Lander was kept busy as long as he could stand on his feet, peddling out whisky at five dollars a pint. Then Papa Clair took his place.

There ensued the usual amount of fighting and gambling. Beaver pelts were the only medium of exchange, and as these were dumped on the buffalo robes of the gamblers, small fortunes quickly changed hands. Jim Baker, overfond of drink, set the pace for three days. Then Bridger went to him and suggested:

"'Bout enough for this time, eh Jim?"

"I'm a derned fool. Lemme snooze an' I'll wake up sober's a b'iled owl."

He was as good as his word and reported for active duty. He was desirous of getting clear of the camp and Bridger sent him to raise a cache of beaver near the mouth of Horse Creek.

The big spree ended and the wounds were dressed. The trappers began buying their outfits of blankets, red shirts, tobacco and trade trinkets. At the end of seven days Baker and his party returned with eight packs of beaver, running a hundred pounds to the pack and worth about ten dollars a pound in St. Louis.

Baker announced having seen Indian signs, several smokes, and said a large number of Blackfeet were watching the rendezvous through spies and were discouraged from attacking only because of the large number of reds and whites.

Lander, not given to drink, made an ideal whisky clerk from a trader's point of view. He found the work too repulsive and asked Bridger to give him other employment.

"Some one had to do it," said Bridger. "It's about all you can do. If no trader did it we could git beaver without it. But so long as one does it all must do it or make no trade. However I'll find something else for you."

If Bridger was inclined to resent Lander's fastidiousness he quickly changed when Black Arrow and a hundred braves rode into camp and announced that they had robes to trade, but would do business with no one but the Medicine Knife. Lander, under Bridger's tutelage, quickly traded the robes. Lander enjoyed this experience much as no liquor figured in the deal.

The Crows, like the Comanches far south, did not drink at this time, having yet to learn the vice through associating with the Assiniboins. Exchanging their robes only for goods, they were always well-dressed after the Indian fashion, wealthy in horses and quite the plutocrats of the Missouri Valley Indians.

While not the best example of robe making the Crow robes were beautiful in workmanship, while as for the quality the nation was the best producer of all the plains tribes. Bridger did not intend to transport the robes to St. Louis if he could possibly help it, and yet he planned to turn the trade to good account.

After the robes were traded the Indians received many flattering offers for some of their horses. They refused to part with any of their animals with the exception of Black Arrow's offer of two ponies for Lander's knife. Lander refused and Bridger told him he was foolish.

Papa Clair gravely protested:

"Non, non, M'sieu Bridger. If only a piece of sharp steel—yes. But it is more than a knife. It is one of a family of five knives. It makes the heart stout; it brings good fortune."

"It's blame good medicine. "I'll give my rifle for it an' stand th' chance o' my medicine gettin' mad at it," spoke up Jim Baker.

Although much less superstitious than Baker there was the Indian's belief in medicine in Bridger, and he gravely offered Lander a hundred dollars in gold for the weapon.

"It loses its medicine if it's sold," Lander explained.

Papa Clair heard these offers with much uneasy tugging at his mustaches. After the Indians had withdrawn he said:

"M'sieu Bridger, M'sieu Baker, you are my old friends. Now behold—I have four knives, all of the same family. I can not sell it, as that kills its soul. But see! I will let each of you have one of the knives. Yes, I will do that. Whenever I want them back; if you have not lost them, I will ask and they become mine.

"They are very jealous. You must carry no other knife in the same belt. Best to wear them in the boot. And they are still mine."

"Derned if ye ain't all right!" joyfully cried Baker. "My medicine didn't oughter rip and tear s'long as it's only lent to me. If ye ever want any ha'r raised jest call on Jim Baker."

Bridger, less demonstrative, caught the old man's hand and shook it warmly. It surprised Lander to see two such stout fighting men willing to attribute fetish powers to a piece of steel. He understood Papa Clair's sentiment concerning his knives and he catered to it. But here were two veteran mountain men eager to pay a rare price for what after all was a well - shapened knife ornamented with silver.

Bridger interrupted his meditations by abruptly offering him four hundred dollars a year if he would return with the Crows to their home in the Big Horn Valley and live with them during the Winter and collect their trade for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.

"They like you. They reckon you're big medicine. Your knife has brought you good luck."

Lander hesitated and Bridger urged:

"You can't go back to St. Louis. You've got to Winter out here somewheres. They'll treat you mighty fine, and you'll have a chance to prove that Jim Bridger didn't tell no lies when he talked about the Yellowstone country."

"If you go then I shall go with you, my friend," added Papa Clair. "Caves of war-paint. Name of a pipe!"

And his eyes glittered at the thought of new adventures in the marvelous country Bridger had so often described.

Lander wanted above all things to return to St. Louis in the Fall. To go until another Summer without seeing Susette was sickening to contemplate. Yet a dead man and the inimical shadow of the A. F. C. barred his homeward path.

"I'll think about it," he sighed. "I suppose it's the only thing I can do."

"I'll throw in a suit of black broadcloth—the best you can buy in St. Louis," added Bridger.

"It's a trade," sighed Lander, "unless my knife-medicine makes it possible for me to go back to St. Louis."

Bridger was highly pleased. He had reached the rendezvous ahead of the A. F. C. outfit and had secured the cream of the trade. He had made the Upper Missouri outfit admit his importance by sending their men to head him off and to compete with him. Now by extraordinary luck he stood in position to secure the bulk of the rich Crow trade. While enjoying these delectable feelings one of his men rode up and announced a small band was coming down the river with a white man in the lead.

"They'll be the A. F. C. outfit," said Bridger, and he smiled broadly.

"Rich pickin's they'll git," snorted Baker.

"I'm glad they've come," said Bridger. "I had them in mind while Lander was trading in the Crow robes for me. I don't want to pack 'em to St. Louis. The A. F. C. outfit will take em back to Fort Union rather than go emptly-handed. Want to come along, Lander?"

Lander flushed with pleasure at the honor of this invitation and mounting his mule follower his chief up the river to meet the newcomers. There were a score of Indians, full bloods and breeds, in the outfit. One white man rode in advance. On beholding Bridger and Lander he spurred ahead to greet them.

Lander gave a loud cry and nearly fell from his mule. Bridger reined in stared in amazement.

"Malcom Phinny!" he ejaculated.

"No one else," replied Phinny, smiling genially.

A wonderful wave of joy suffused Lander's whole being. By some miracle the dead was alive. The path to St. Louis and Susette was open. The tremendous discovery that no homicide was charged against him forced him to forget his rancor against Phinny. Never had he been so pleased to meet a man.

"Thought you were dead," he faltered.

"Head's thick," Phinny good-naturedly replied. "Bullet creased my skull. Unconscious for a bit. Men thought I was done for. I took the company's boat right after that fool Tilton went up on the Golden Queen to bother you. It was a fair fight and what he did wasn't any of my doings. I don't bring any quarrel up here against you. How's trade, Mr. Bridger?"

"Fair—I've got some mighty fine Crow robes you can have if you want 'em."

"Robes are good, but we're after beaver."

"Don't seem to be much beaver left. You oughter got here sooner."

Phinny swore and in deep disgust said:

"That's what I told Mr. McKenzie, but he was so sure I'd be in time he held me back. What'll you take in trade for the robes?"

"Beaver, or an order on your St. Louis office for cash."

"Then it'll have to be an order at the market price. And, Lander, I'm really glad to see you. There's no fight between us, I repeat, so far as I'm concerned."

"I'm glad I didn't kill you. Let it go at that."

"Fighting is all foolishness. I've learned my lesson and now know what sort of a fool I've been. But don't it beat the devil how Mr. Bridger gets all the beaver?"

"First comes gits it," said Bridger. "If I built a post near Fort Union, Kenneth McKenzie would run me out in one season. But when he chases me through the mountains he's playing my game. I'll show you the robes. They're extry fine."

Phinny fell back with his outfit and Bridger rode on to camp with Lander and his face was grave and thoughtful. Lander was impelled to say:

"What's the matter? They can't get anything. You've cleaned up every skin."

"I've been waiting for 'em to come an' take the robes off my hands. But the feller with Phinny—the guide—notice him?"

"Indian, and a filthy one."

"He's old Deschamps—Red River half-breed. Came to Missouri from the Pembina country four years ago. Killed Governor Robert Semple in the Red River massacre back in 'sixteen. He's robbed Fort Union twice and makes a practice of robbing and whipping Injun trappers. Doesn't hesitate to kill 'em when he 'lows he won't git caught—bad devil.

"Ten in his family. Three are grown-up sons—all bad. They trail round with another breed outfit—Jack Rem's family.

"The A. F. C. made a great mistake when they brought these cusses to the Missouri to act as interpreters to the Assiniboins an' Crees. Young Phinny better keep his eyes open if he travels much with Deschamps."

Papa Clair was astounded and much displeased when Lander broke the news to him. Finally his old face lighted and his frosty blue eyes began to sparkle.

"It can be done!" he rejoiced. "Name of a knife! It will work out after the wish of one's heart. He is here. You want your satisfy. He must challenge you. I will see that he does. This time it shall be with cold steel."

"But there is no cause," protested Lander.

"There is; he is alive. You suffered much, thinking him dead. You were attacked and forced to flee. He is responsible. Leave it to me."

"No, no, Papa Clair. No more duels for me. I'm mighty glad he is alive. He's glad too. Admits it's foolish to bring a fight up here. Now there is nothing to stop me going back to St. Louis."

"No more duels!" gasped Papa Clair. "Name of a dog! It is good I am near the end of the trail. When I was young—bah!"

For some minutes he brooded on the decadence of the times, Lander humbly waiting for him to speak. Finally he showed some of his old spirit and philosophically declared:

"After all it is the fashion. It can be done. Men make high names by exploring. If they are called liars they can challenge. At least our Winter in the Big Horn Valley will give us the chance to prove whether M'sieu Bridger spoke true.

"We will go to the Yellowstone. If we do not find the cave of war-paint I will challenge Bridger. Sacre Bleu! Is one to listen to such stories if they are false?"

"Papa Clair, don't you see there is no longer any need of my wintering with the Crows? I am free to return to St. Louis," reminded Lander.

Te Be Continued.


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I'M VERY HAPPY, MUTT! I JUST GOT A GOOD OFFER FOR MY CAR!
FROM WHOM? FROM WHOM??
JOE SPIVIS! HE'S OFFERED ME SEVENTY FIVE BUCKS FOR IT!
WHY THAT POOR SAP AIN'T GOT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS LET ALONE SEVENTY FIVE BUCKS!
I KNOW THAT-
CLOSE
?!
BUT AIN'T IT A GOOD OFFER?

## ...VES PENSION VETO REASONS

...ding Opposes Bill to ...id Widows Who Wed ...0 Years After War.

...Bursum bill providing for an ...ase in the pensions of Civil and ...an war veterans has been ...d by President Harding.

...his veto message the President ...ed the increase in govern... ...al expenditures involved would ...nt to "heedlessness," and ob... ...also to the bills "loose pro... ...for pensioning widows."

Reasons For Veto.

...a brief message to the senate, ...the bill originated, the Presi... ...said:

...am returning herewith senate ...am act granting pensions to ...'an act granting pensions to ...n soldiers, sailors and marines ...the Civil war, etc.' without my ...val.

...the act were limited to its pro... ...for the surviving ...rs in behalf of the Mexican and ...ipants in the Mexican and ...d wars, and widows of the war of ...it would still be without ample ...ification. The commissioner of ...ions estimates its additional cost ...ions estimates the treasury to be about $108,-...annually, and I venture the ...ction that with such a prece... ...established the ultimate pen... ...during the half century be... ...s will exceed $50,000,000,000. ...act makes no pretense of new ...erations for the needy or de... ...nt, no new generosity for the ...n wards of the nation; it is ...outright bestowal upon the ...ser's pension rolls, with a ...isance for the government's ...al problems which is a dis... ...ement to every effort to re... ...expenditures and thereby re... ...the federal burdens of taxa...

Provisions are Loose.

...more particular objection to ...t, however, lies in its loose ...ions for pensioning widows. ...isting law makes the widow ...civil war veteran eligible to a ...if she married him prior to ...27, 1905. In other words, mar... ...within 40 years of the end of ...Civil war gives a veteran's ...w a good title to a pension. ...act returned herewith extends ...marriage period specifically to ...27, 1918, and provides that ...that date any marriage or co... ...tion for two years prior to a ...n's death shall make the ...w the beneficiary of a pension ...a month for the remainder of ...e.

...view of the fact that this same ...akes provision for pensions for ...s of the veterans of the war of ...the possible burden of this ...ing provision seems worthy of ...e consideration. Frankly, I do ...ecognize any public obligation ...nsion women who now, nearly ...rs after the Civil war, become ...ves of veterans of that war.

Must Consider All.

...e government has so many de... ...s to whom generous treatment ...e, that congress will find it ...ar to consider all phases of ...bligations when making pro... ...s for any one group.

...e compensation paid to the ...s of World war veterans, those ...shared the shock and sorrows ...e conflict, amounts to $24 a ...h. It would be indefensible to ...on that limitation upon actual ...widows, if we are to pay $600 ...ar to widows who marry ...ns 60 years after the Civil ...."

"WARREN G. HARDING."

## ...ALERA SUGGESTS "TAKING" OF IRELAND

...and is ours for the taking," de... ...Eamnon DeValera and Austin ... in a signed communication ...Republican Bulletin announc... ...opening of a new campaign ...t the Free State government. ...letter is addressed to "All ...Feiners" and stated that organ... ...n headquarters will be reopen... ...once.


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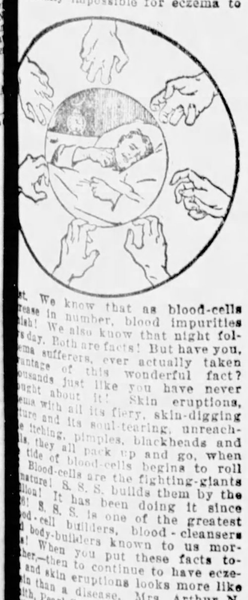
...e know there is one thing that ...s eczema, and that is more red-...d-cells! S. S. S. builds them by ...illion! You can increase your ...blood cells to the point where it ...practically impossible for eczema to



...t. We know that as blood-cells ...ease in number, blood impurities ...ish! We also know that night fol... ...day. Both are facts! But have you, ...ma sufferers, ever actually taken ...antage of this wonderful fact? ...ands just like you have never ...rstood it! Skin eruptions, ...ma with all its fiery, skin-digging ...ure and its soul-tearing, unreach... ...e itching, pimples, blackheads and ...s, they all pack up and go, when ...tide of blood-cells begins to roll ...Blood-cells are the fighting-giants ...nature! S. S. S. builds them by the ...ions! It has been doing it since ...! S. S. S. is one of the greatest ...d-cell builders, blood-cleansers ...body-builders known to us mor... ...When you put these facts to... ...her—then to continue to have eczе... ...in than a disease. Mrs. Arthur N. ...th, Pearl St., Newark, Ohio, writes: ...My little girl had a very bad case of ...ema. She began taking S. S. S. and ...well now. I thank you very much. I ...my friends what a good medicine it ...e it is. O. K." ...I cannot talk too much about it, for ...ere is your opportunity. S. S. S. ...tains only vegetable medicinal in... ...dients. Because S. S. S. does build ...e blood-cells, it routs rheumatism, ...ks firm flesh, fills out hollow ...es, beautifies the complexion, ...ds you up when you are run-down. ...S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in ...sizes. The larger size bottle is ...more economical.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again


## The Powerful Katrinka

# UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST "SAFE" DIRIGIBLE AS BIG AS OCEAN LINER

A great rigid dirigible airship, designed to regain public confidence in its type in the face of the ZR-2 and Roma disasters, which is nearing completion of its skeleton outlines at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., is as long as an ocean liner and as broad.

The new ship, to be known as ZR-1 (the letters mean "Zeppelin rigid") is described as a "safety" airship, says Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, who is supervising its construction, for lightness and speed will be sacrificed to make the gigantic craft accident-proof.

It is to Germany and the Zeppelin airship that the navy is turning for creation of its future fleet of aerial dreadnoughts. Even as the sound of riveters at work on the frame of ZR-1 is heard at Lakehurst workmen of the great Zeppelin works at Friederichshafen are laying the "keel" of a similar craft for the United States navy, to be known as ZR-3. When completed both ships will have a range of action of 4,000 miles.

**Like Zep L-49.**

ZR-1 is practically a reproduction of the successful Zeppelin L-49. Viewing the 680 feet of blue-tinted duralumin framework one is struck with the thickness of the center of the body of the ship, contrasted with the R-34 and other ships of British construction.

The new naval aircraft is approximately the shape of a giant minnow, with a rounded "nose" and substantial section amidships, tapering off to a pointed, conical tail."

Its framework represents a triumph of American engineering in solving the mystery of producing duralumin, the curious metal lighter than aluminum, yet with almost the tensile strength of steel, which long was a secret of German metallurgists. Experiments conducted by the navy department, in conjunction with a large American aluminum plant, have produced duralumin that is of more uniform composition than that of the Germans.

**Light, Strong Frame.**

ZR-1 is composed of a mass of small girders, made up of duralumin stampings similar to some types of structural toys for children. There are triangular girders for the great "ribs" of the ship, and for the "longitudinals" that connect them, forming the sides of the ship. There are box girders of square section, one of which is used most of the length of the top of the big hull. When the ship is completed it will support a walk for the officers and crew, communicating with the observation post forward and the tail rudders aft.

The ship is divided into 20 sections along its length, each of which will house one of the gas balloons which give the ship lifting power. These balloons are of finest goldbeater's skin, this material being used to avoid possibility of static electricity causing an explosion if they are torn.

**Guard Against Fire.**

In the past, where rubber, covered by fabric on each side, has been used, Commander Weyerbacher explains, the theory has been advanced that disastrous explosions in that type of bag were due to opposite charges of static electricity in the cloth on either side uniting to produce a spark when the bag was torn. This has been never proven, he adds.

Along the bottom of the hull of the airship and inside it runs a long triangular passageway extending from the "nose" to a point near the tail.

Hatchways in this will communicate with the cars of the ship, which will be slung below the body. Vertical shafts provided with ladders rise from the passage through the body to the "cat-walk" on top.

**Complex Controls.**

Along the side of the corridor runs a mass of piano-wire controls, passing over a multitude of pulleys and connecting with the hundreds of valves, signals and pieces of apparatus through the ship.

Slung from girders forming the corridor are water ballast bags, each holding nearly a ton of water, used for trimming the ship, with great valves at the bottom that can empty them almost in an instant if the ship has to rise quickly.

The gasoline tanks are on either side of the corridor. And here is where provision has been made against the fire danger that has cost so many lives in the past.

The tanks of the ZR-1 are set in vertical slides and locked into position. If fire breaks out and they are threatened, or if a squadron of attacking airplanes should make it imperative to shoot to a lofty altitude, a simple pull of a control wire releases them and they fall earthward, relieving the ship of their great weight and the menace of gasoline explosion.

The fire danger will be met by use of helium gas on test flights, 300,000 cubic feet, practically all available in this country, being required. As an added safety measure the external skin, the fabric covering over the framework of the hull, will have a heat-defying cloth inside, and the outside will be "doped" with aluminum to reflect the rays of the sun, minimizing expansion of gas inside the ship.

The "brains" of the airship will center in the control bar, slung under the bows. This will contain all the mechanism and the radio apparatus. The rear of the car will hold a 300-horsepower, six-cylinder Packard motor. Five other motors are provided, each in a little car. The first four will be placed two and two on either side of the ship behind the control car, the last one centrally under the tail. Two of the cars will have reversing propellers for maneuvering.

The armament of the ZR-1 will comprise eight machine-guns, providing an all-around field of fire, and a two-pounder, high-angle gun on the observation platform on top of the ship for sweeping the skies above.

**Tracks for Landing.**

Arrangements for docking are twofold. For housing in the hangar special tracks have been laid, on which trolleys will run out of the shed. The ship, alighting outside the hangar, will be made fast to the trolleys and hauled in.

But some distance away, over the level sandy tract of the air station is another means of anchorage that sympolizes the future, when vast airports in every country will swarm with ships of the air. Rising 168 feet above the plain is a giant mooring mast for the ZR-1, to which the "nose" of the airship can be made fast.

A doorway in the "nose" of the ship will provide a means of entrance and exit and pipes running to the tower from the ground will connect with openings in the bow of the ship, through which fuel and water can be pumped, permitting the craft to replenish supplies without "docking."

**Elevator Provided.**

An elevator provides communication to the top of the tower. For night trips there are batteries of searchlights mounted at every vantage point.

The influence of Germany in this branch of naval aviation is seen in the presence at Lakehurst of Captain A. Heinen, veteran test pilot of the Zeppelin works, who is here every day, with a keen eye on every detail of the ship's construction, offering helpful suggestions from his wealth of practical experience in the handling of giant "rigids."

His will be the hand that will guide ZR-1 into the air on her test flight, which Commander Weyerbacher hopes will be next July.

**Builders Confident.**

"We are confident the ship will fulfill our expectations," Commander Weyerbacher says. "We have omitted no known way of making her absolutely safe. We are working to regain public confidence in the rigid airship and to provide the navy with a powerful arm for finding an enemy fleet.

"The value of the rigid airship for sea work has been pointed out in Admiral Jellicoe's book. With a screen of four such as the ZR-1 the commanding officer of our battlefleet could choose his time and place of battle at will, which, in these days of limited armaments, will mean the balance of power."

## Pitchers Pour Out Hisses for Harding

Members of the Molly Pitcher club, some of them prominent society and club women, indulged in a period of hissing last week when it was announced at a club luncheon that President Harding had declined to meet a delegation to lay before him the club's arguments for repeal of the prohibition amendment.

The storm burst when Ransom H. Gillett, counsel for the New York division of the association opposed to the prohibition amendment, read excerpts from a letter from the President, giving as grounds for his refusal to meet the women his belief that "it is a futile thing to expect the repeal of the amendment" and that such an interview only could "result in controversial publicity and create a suspicion that the federal government is not in good faith endeavoring to enforce the prohibition laws."

The club made public a part of the President's letter and gave out a newly adopted resolution, arguing against the validity of his objections to the interview and renewing the request that the delegation be received.

Paper enough for the whole world could be made from the bamboo and savannah grasses of India much cheaper than paper can be made from wood pulp, chemists assert.

# U. S. INSTITUTES FINANCE REFORM

## Expense Based on Income Under Harding's New System.

This year's budget — our first national budget having the force of law behind it, last year's budget having been submitted merely as an alternative to the old appropriation system for congress to accept or reject as it chose—has come and gone. That is, it has been submitted to congress by the President, it had its brief moment of public attention, and now it is before the appropriations committee, being considered item by item.

The average newspaper gave about a column of space to tell about it. Thus with little acclaim was launched what the President in his message called "the greatest reform in our financial history."

But the budget is more than the brief tabular recapitulation which the newspapers published. Much more. It fills a large quarto volume of more than 1,000 pages of practically solid tabular matter. The index alone spreads over more than 30 of them.

**An Itemized Account.**

Here on these pages is the itemized account of every penny the government wants to spend during the next fiscal year, down to the wages expected to be paid to the last day laborer. The proposed expenditure items total something more than $2,180,000,000.

The budget is htill more than a collection of tables of proposed expenditures. It is also a statement of the expected revenues. In this lies what Harding meant when he called it our greatest financial reform. For a nation, just as for an individual, it is salutary when spending money to keep an eye on income. The time-honored way for our government to do was to go on appropriating money until some watchdog of the treasury barked that we were heading toward a deficit. The budget works on a different plan. It estimates the revenue first, and then adjusts expenditures to the revenue.

**Is Prudent Management.**

This is a tremendous stride in the direction of prudent management of public affairs, but it has one fault. The revenues are more or less rigid, and it is conceivable that important governmental activities might have to be curtailed or dropped altogether for lack of money. The ideal toward which the budgetary reformers are working is a slightly different plan. By this system the government would first estimate the cost of everything that it ought to do. Then it would revise the taxation and adjust the revenue each year to provide the necessary income. That is the English budget system.

In effect, the budget is the annual financial report from the President to the board of directors—congress—and the common stockholders—the people—of this going concern which we call the United States. The business is so vast that it takes a thousand large pages of fine type to set it forth in tabular form. In order to bring home the chief facts of the budget and enable the stockholders to understand them at a glance, the budget makers have adorned their work this year with several graphic charts showing how each average dollar comes into the treasury and how it is spent out of it.

# READY MONEY FLOODS FRANCE

## Investors Ready to Take Up Any Security on Market.

France is running over with ready money, declares an investigator, Paul Bourguignon, writing in Le Petit Blue. "France is glutted with available cash and never, within the span of our memory, which extends back far enough, have the capitalists and the savings accounts of the nation shown such good will in offering their funds to the nation or to great industries presenting good security and advantageous interest rates."

This is a much different story than one usually hears in Paris. The French government offers 6 per cent short term loans and to secure purchasers has created a lottery system by which bondholders may have a chance to win millions of francs in prizes.

**Some Rapid Financing.**

When the question of French debts or German reparations arises French writers are accustomed to point out that the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. It must not be forgotten that during the coming year France will spend nearly four billion francs more than she can possibly hope to receive in all her revenue schemes.

Bourguignon backs his statements with statistics.

"The Paris subway, the Metropolitan, had not publicly opened subscriptions for 174,000,000 francs' worth of bonds when the banks announced all the bonds had been placed in advance. The Credit Foncier planned to place a loan of 600,000,000 francs. The loan was subscribed before the terms of the issue had been published.

**Loan Oversubscribed.**

"The minister of the treasury, Monsieur de Lasteyrie, required four billion francs and issued a public loan. More than eight billions were subscribed. Doesn't this show the extreme abundance of available money and the good will of the saving public? The Bourse, despite the uncertain political outlook, has always shown a steady upward movement of securities, which shows the activity of idle capital seeking employment."

The writer concludes by urging the government to take advantage of this ready cash to rebuild the devastated areas and to float gigantic waterpower schemes, which will make France nearly independent of foreign coal-exporting countries.

# The Latest Markets

## Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.33½. Corn, cash, 79½c. Oats, cash, 48½c. Barley, cash, 73c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 91c. Clover seed, cash, $13.50; January, $13.50; March, $13.60. Alsike, cash, $10.85; February, $11.05; March, $11.10. Timothy, cash, new, $3.40; old, $3.45; March, new, $3.55; old, $3.65.

Chicago — Wheat, May, $1.17⅞; July, $1.10⅜; Sept., $1.07⅜. Corn, May, 70¾c; July, 70¾c; Sept., 70⅝c. Oats, May, 44c; July, 42½c; Sept., 40⅛c. Barley, May, 66c. Rye, May, 87⅝c.

## Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 57c; solid pack, 56c; nut margarine, 24@24½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29@30c; Michigan, 31c; York state, 30c, longhorn, 32@32½c.

Eggs—Storage, 34@37c; candled, 44c; selects, 54c.

Bacon—Fat, 17½c; lean, 27½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23c; 8 to 10 lbs., 22c; 11 to 12 lbs., 19c; 12 to 15 lbs., 17c. Lard — 12c. Hams — 19½c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 18@20c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 22@24c; Leghorn broilers, 15@18c; broilers, 22@24c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c; light hens, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tubs, 55½@56c; 1-lb. prints, 56½@57c; extra firsts, 54½@55c; firsts, 53½@54c; seconds, 47½@48c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 49c; extra firsts, 48c; Ohio firsts, 46c; western firsts, new cases, 45c; refrigerator extras, 31c; firsts, 29c. Oleomargarine—Nut oleo, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 29@30c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 50@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 26@27c; thin, 14@15c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, fat, 26c; Leghorns, 16c; ducks, 25@26; geese, 18@22c; turkeys, 35c; capons, 32c. Rabbits—Ohio, $2.50@2.75 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $2.25 a barrel; Jersey, $1.55 a hamper; Delawares, $1.25@1.30 a hamper. Potatoes—Idaho russets, $3.25 a hundredweight; Wisconsin round whites, $1.80 a 150-pound sack; Idaho sacked rurals, $2.25 a sack.

Chicago—Poultry alive, unsettled; fowls, 15@22c; springs, 19c; roosters, 14c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 56 cars; total United States shipments, 671. Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites, 75@90c cwt.; dusties, sacked, 90@$1.00 cwt.; dusties, bulk, 95@$1.05 cwt.; new best at $1.10 cwt.; Minnesota sacked round whites, few at 80c cwt.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 7,977; creamery, higher than extras, 53@53½c; creamery extras, (92 score), 52½c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 48@52c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 10,661; state nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 50@57c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 82,541 pounds. Live poultry steady; prices unchanged; dressed poultry irregular; turkeys, fresh, 41@50c.

## Live Stock

Clyeveland — Hogs — Receipts, 6,000; heavies, $9.00; yorkers, $9.25; pigs, $9.25. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $14.50. Lambs, $14.75.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 900; higher; steers, $9.75@10.25; heifers, $7.00@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; steady; heavies, $9.00@9.45; heavy yorkers and light yorkers, $9.60@@9.75; pigs, $9.25@9.50. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 3,500; steady; top sheep, $8.75; top lambs, $15.50. Calves—Receipts, 850; steady; top, $14.50.

Indianapolis—Hogs — Receipts, 9,500; steady to 10c lower; heavies, $8.65@8.75; lights, $8.80@9.00; top, $9.00; pigs, $8.25@8.75. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; steady to 25c lower; steers, $6.50@9.00; beef cows, $3.50@6.00; heifers, $4.50@8.50. Calves—Receipts, 600; steady; $10.00@14.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 100; steady; sheep nominal, no sales; lambs, $10.00@14.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 1,875; active, 25 to 50c higher; shipping steers, $9.00@10.50; butchers, $8.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.50@10.50; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $2.25@6.75; bulls, $3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.50@6.50; fresh cows and springers, steady, $30@130.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; 50c lower; $5.00@14.50. Hogs — Receipts, 17,000; steady to 10c lower; heavy, $9.15@9.25; mixed, $9.25@9.40; yorkers, $9.40; light yorkers and pigs, $9.40@9.50; roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; lambs, 25c lower; lambs, $7.00@15.50; yearlings, $6.00@13.00; wethers, $8.50@9.50; ewes, $2.00@8.50; mixed sheep, $8.50@8.75.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Cattle — Receipts, 3,500; general market steady; beef steers slow; cows weak; top steers, $9.00; bulk, $6.85@8.25; bulk cows, $4.25@5.75; canners largely $2.50@2.65; bologna bulls, largely $3.75@4.50; light vealers, $11.25; bulk, $11.00; stocker steers, $4.50@6.25. Hogs—Receipts 25,000 mostly 10c to 15c lower; top, $8.90 on assorted light hogs; bulk mixed 140 to 190-pound averages, $8.80@8.85; 190 to 220-pound butchers, $8.70@8.80; 230 pounds and up, $8.50@8.70; better weight pigs about steady; bulk, 110 to 130-pound average, $8.25@8.50; others weak to 25c lower; packer sows, steady; bulk, $7.25@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; very little early trading; one load fed lambs to butchers, $14.75, steady; several loads still unsold with packers bidding lower; few medium quality light ewes, $6.50; quote, choice, $7.75.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture — Hogs — Receipts, 9,000; held over, 8,963; active, 10c to 15c higher; bulk 150 to 190-pound averages, $8.80@8.90; top, $8.90; bulk 285 to 300-pound butchers, $8.55@8.60; bulk 210 to 225-pound butchers, $8.70@8.75; packing sows mostly $7.60@8.00; desirable pigs around $8.25@8.65; estimated holdover 2,000; bulk of sales, $8.40@8.65; top, $8.90; heavy weight hogs, $8.50@8.65; medium, $8.55@8.80; light, $8.70@8.90; light lights, $8.65@8.85; packing sows, smooth, $7.80@8.25; packing sows, rough, $7.50@7.90; killing pigs, $8.25@8.65. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago beef steers largely 25c to 75c higher; spots $1.00 up; medium and good grades showing most advance; extreme top matured steers, $11.50; best yearlings, $11.40; stockers and feeders largely 25c higher; she stock, largely steady to strong; better grades light beef heifers, 25@50c higher; bulls weak to 25c lower; veal calves mostly 50c lower; week's bulk prices beef steers, $8.00@9.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; butcher she stock, $4.50@6.75; canners and cutters, $3.00@3.65; veal calves, $10.25@11.00. Sheep — Receipts, 3,000; market steady; compared with week ago fat lambs weak to 15c lower; fed yearlings, 25c higher; sheep about steady; feeders strong to 10c higher; week's fat lambs, top, $15.35 paid by city butchers; closing top, $15.25; bulk fat wooled lambs, $14.50@15.00; desirable fed clipped kind, $12.50@13.00; choice fed yearlings up to $13.00; heavy fat ewes, $6.00@7.00; choice handy weights quotable to $8.75.

# RELIGION NECESSARY TO RELIEVE ENNUI, SAYS BRITISH SPECIALIST

That " tired feeling," the languorous inertia that causes many city dwellers to lose their zest for both work and play, may be vanquished by both mental and physical methods, in the opinion of Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, former president of the British Medical association and an expert on mental diseases.

Sleep, exercise and proper attention to food and drink are the physical methods advocated by him. "The spiritual consolations of religion," are set forth as one of the foremost mental faculties of banishing fatigue.

"Sleep is an absolute necessity," Sir Robert says. "Experiments on animals have shown dogs die from loss of sleep sooner than when starved. Brain cells recuperate during sleep, so that sleep is a vital physiological necessity; and the master tissue of the body, when dethroned and neglected, inevitably brings ruin on the secondary tissues, with the result that a nervous breakdown may be precipitated."

**Proper Food Is Necessary.**

Food and drink, Sir Robert says, have a close relation to fatigue. In this connection the noted physician paused to hand a jolt to the "quick lunch" and the "theater supper."

"The quick lunch is as unnecessary and harmful," he said, "as the theater supper and on hygienic grounds neither should be indulged in.

"Civilization is responsible for many ills unknown to man in his savage state, and in city life especially there are many drawbacks which have to be met. One is that the food is too soft, another that proper exercise cannot be obtained, and a third that insufficient water is taken. In consequence of these the liver becomes torpid and inactive and the work of the body irregular. Of all the evils of civilized society this is the worst and the root of all others.

**Too Much Food.**

"There is no doubt the adult city dweller eats too much, to the detriment of his health and the consequent shortening of his days."

The tendency of most dwellers in cities is to drink coffee, tea, beer, wine or spirits instead of water. A little more water and a lot less tea beer, etc., would do a lot to eliminate the fatigue which afflicts so many and would generally 'pep up' the race.

"Exercise is the great difficulty for the city man. He is whirled in tubes to his office; he is raised in elevators to whichever floor he works on and motor vehicles rob him of his walk home. His liver falls to act; he gets bilious and jaundiced, because this great organ fails to get the pressure it obtains when the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles press on it during exercise."

**Humor a Cure.**

Regarding mental prevention of fatigue Sir Robert puts forward a sense of humor and gives a definition of that faculty. It is, he says, the gift of seizing the opportunity to say the right thing at the right time in the right way to the right person.

"Mental fatigue," Sir Robert continued, "is sometimes the equivalent of boredom and some new interest will help to dissipate it. Reading is one of the most soothing remedies for fatigue and books permit intercourse with the greatest minds. In cities and towns the immortals in art and music are within our reach to dispel our fatigue.

"In conclusion I would like to urge on the tired and fatigued the spiritual consolation of religion. Religion implies a sacrifice and a service to others. It is capable of banishing fatigue and inspiring confidence as no other faculty in man's nature can."

## To Ask $3,000,000 in Taxes

The federal government has reopened cases against three Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers involving the collection of about $3,000,000 in unpaid taxes when witnesses were subpoenaed to testify in the trial set for Feb. 5. The companies involved are the G. H. Hammond Co., Friedman Manufacturing Co. and the William J. Moxley Co.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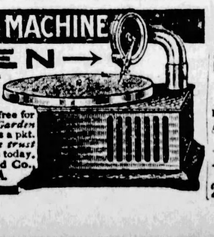



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**NEW INNER TUBE** free with each slightly used tire ordered. 30x3, 30x3½, 32x3½, $3.50; all 4-inch tires, $4.50; all 4½ and 5-inch tires, $5.50. We ship C. O. D.; no deposit required. Tire Brokerage Co., 2740 Madison, Chicago.

**FARMS WANTED.**

**FARM WANTED—Send description and** price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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**TO INTRODUCE** our old mellow and sweet flavored Kentucky smoking and chewing tobacco, we will sel you 10 lbs. very best 3-year-old mild smoking for $1.65; 10 lbs., very best Burley and Green River mixed for $2.00; 10 lbs. very best 3-year-old chewing for $3.25. A genuine $1.00 French briar pipe FREE with every order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money. Pay for tobacco and postage on delivery. Kentucky Tobacco Co., Box 601, Owensboro, Ky.

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO** — Three-year-old leaf. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Chewing 5 lbs., $1.65; smoking 10 lbs., $1.50. Farmer's Grange, D103, Hawesville, Ky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.40; 8 lbs., $2.50; smoking, 4 lbs. $1; 8 lbs., $1.60. Pay when received. Farmers' Tobacco Union, LaCenter, Ky.

**KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO,** aged, mellow, 3 lbs. chewing or 5 lbs. smoking, $1; postpaid. Clements Tobacco Ass'n, Hawesville, Ky.

**PERSONAL**

**SIXTH and SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES,** Egyptian secrets. Black art, other rare books. Catalogue free. Star Book Co., 13 Camden, N. J.

**UNDERGROUND TREASURES.**

**Underground Treasures**—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. F, Model Co., Coeur Hdlq., Chicago, Ill.

**MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE**


# JOB FOR EVERY MAN IS FORD'S SOLUTION OF UNREST IN WORLD

Henry Ford believes that "the one sure cure" for world unrest is "to create for every able-bodied man in the world a job of some sort," the manufacturer told a delegation representing the international labor office of the league of nations whose members held a long conference with him in his Dearborn office.

The delegation, which came to this country recently to obtain ideas that might be introduced in other countries for the benefit of workers, is headed by Albert Thomas of France, director of the international labor office.

During the interview Thomas deplored the present unstable conditions in many parts of Europe and suggested that equalization of exchange rates might have beneficial results.

**Industry Holds Key.**

Ford replied that in his opinion the question of bringing the world back to peace and prosperity could not be solved through money, declaring his belief that the solution rested in expansion of industry, improvement of agricultural methods and education of the workers of the world.

Ford told his visitors that "all the money in the world could be dumped into the sea, and as long as men would put one stone on top of another and till their ground, they would have products to barter and exchange and world commerce would go on without interruption."

The solution is "a job for every man," the manufacturer said. "Let the people of the world once get the idea that all they need is to do a good day's work six days every week and that in this way they can make their own prosperity, and there will be no more talk about unstable conditions, for instability will have ceased to exist."

**Would Spur Farmer.**

Ford declared one of the most urgently needed reforms facing the world pertained to more widespread use of farm machines. He told the delegation that "farmers eventually must be taught the use of machines and their economic value before lasting prosperity can come to any people."

The manufacturer added that he believed greater industry on the part of the world's peoples would end war.

"If everyone has a job that interests him he will be too busy to think about making war," was the substance of his argument in that connection.

## EVERGLADE CANAL TO RECLAIM LAND

Excavation work on the North St. Lucie river drainage district, which will serve 75,000 acres of land and relieve the Everglade district of vast quantities of water in times of excessive rainfall, now is two-thirds completed.

A total excavation of 6,000,000 cubic yards of material will have been moved when the canal is finished. The walking dredge work will be completed by March 1 and the floating dredge work within less than a year from that time, say drainage authorities.


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# Child-birth

**Valuable Illustrated Book Sent Free.**

How thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book, "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and child-birth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-35, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

## The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism

A remarkable book written by an authority who has spent more than 17 years of his life in study, research and experimentation in this distressing disease. One of the many new and startling facts which this distinguished writer clearly sets forth and proves is that Uric Acid never did and never can cause Rheumatism!—That Uric Acid is a natural and necessary part of our blood—found even in every new-born babe—and that without it we could not live!

Every sufferer of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago and associated disorders should read it. A limited edition is now being distributed free by the author and fortunately anyone sending name and address to H. F. Clearwater, Ph. D., 51-W Water St., Hallowell, Maine, U. S. A., will receive a copy of this valuable book by return mail, postage paid and entirely free of charge. If not a sufferer yourself cut out this notice and help some afflicted friend by handing it to him.

—Advertisement.



# For Indigestion

**Sour, Acid, Gassy Stomach, Bloating, Flatulence, Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.**

After eating or at any time chew one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They relieve the gassy, sour risings, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, pressure and such troubles due to indigestion because they give the stomach the alkaline effect the same as when the stomach is working normally. Carry them loose in your pocket. Just chew them. Get a 60 cent box today, any druggist. They sure do the work. You know from experience that if the stomach works without gassiness, sour risings, belching and so on, you generally feel fine, no headache, no constipation, none of that dead, tired feeling. Be sure to get a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets known to wise people all over the U. S. and Canada as the one reliable relief for indigestion. —Advertisement



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Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs by my simple and efficient method of fat reduction, often at a very rapid rate, and **WITHOUT PAYMENT** until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and have made a careful study of the physiological requirements of the human body. This has enabled me to select such medicinal ingredients and in such proportion as in my opinion should produce a loss of weight, improvement in health, and with it an alleviation of all of the troublesome symptoms which frequently accompany and often are a direct result of overstoutness, such as shortness of breath on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, etc., not to speak of the relief from embarrassment of being too stout. All cases are under my supervision.

My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy, feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, which come as a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

If you are overstout do not postpone, but sit down right now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

**DR. R. NEWMAN,** Licensed Physician State of New York

**286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.** Desk H-524



**Rheumatism Neuritis** TREATMENT mailed on FREE TRIAL. If benefited send $1; if not, it's FREE. Why suffer longer—thousands have been benefited—why not you?

# CHINA'S POWER TO END BANDIT SWAY DOUBTED

## Foreigners Repose Little Confidence in Peking Politicians, Writer Declares.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Duke N. Parry, head of International News Service's Tokio Bureau, who is now in America on vacation, has written the following article on the basis of observations made by him recently on a trip through Shantung.

By DUKE N. PARRY.

While early reports of new Chinese outbreaks around the port of Tsingtao, in Shantung province, seem to have been exaggerated, foreign observers in that section of what is now China are not convinced that it is a safe place for either foreign lives or investments. Ask the average foreigner in Tsingtao as to his opinion regarding the taking over of Shantung by the Chinese, and the answer will be to the effect that such a work is almost hopeless.

**Governor Pessimistic.**

Leading those who claim that China will be unable to administer Shantung properly are the Japanese officials and residents of Tsingtao, and chief among these claimants is the military governor of Tsingtao himself. In the office of the governor some weeks ago the writer was given the opportunity to study bandit activities in the province ever since the Japanese took over the Leased Territory around Tsingtao and the administration of the port. On a map, carefully shown, were the various bandit zones along the railway which connects the flourishing port of Tsingtao with China proper. A key at the side showed how bandit raids had been controlled for some years and gave an idea as to the headquarters of the raiders and the damage they had done.

**Credits Jap Rule.**

The Japanese military governor in showing the map, made the claim that the bandits had been controlled for no other reason than the Imperial Japanese government was on the job. He frankly stated that the politicians who operate in Peking would be unable, even if they had the desire, to give other nationals in Shantung the protection that had been afforded them by the Japanese.

The history of Shantung is closely interwoven with what is best known to the outside world of China, namely, the Boxer Uprising. For in this province began much of the outbreak which was afterward to stir the entire civilized world. Here, in 1898, China lost a most valuable section of her territory to Germany because of the murder near Tsingtao of two German Catholic priests. And since that date, despite excellent administration by both German and Japanese, the bandit danger in Shantung has never been reduced to a minimum.

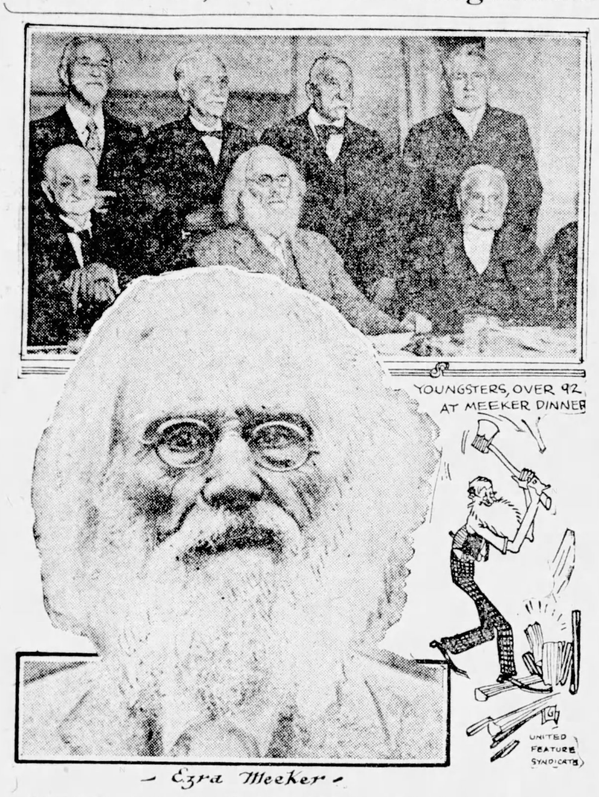
**Capital Endangered.**

Along the Shantung Railway from Tsingtao, the port, to Tsinanfu, the provincial capital, are valuable mines and salt fields. Here Japanese capital has been invested, and here some valuable buildings have been built by these same Japanese. Dotted along the line and south of it are various sections which have been infested by bandits, and in each of these sections there is ever present the fear that with the end of Japanese control a permanent hold will be gotten by the robber bands. With American missionaries there in some numbers it is only natural that the American legation in Peking must keep in constant touch with the situation.

**Folios Kept.**

The consulates in Tsinanfu and in Tsingtao receive information weekly, and at times daily, from all Americans in this section, and from these letters there goes to Dr. J. G. Schurmann, American minister at Peking, information which is later filed in one of two folios, either the one on "Disturbances in Shantung," or one entitled "Anti-Foreign Demonstration." It is understood that similiar folios are kept by the British, Japanese and French legations. For the ministers of the powers to keep in touch with such things is most necessary, for it is a known fact that there are anti-foreign elements in China, elements which need only a popular movement to make them a most menacing factor to the republic.

# Don't Smoke if You Want to Live to Be 92, Advice of Nonogenarian



Ezra Meeker

How to live to be 90? "Never smoke or drink," warningly quavered John Armstrong, bachelor, 93, and a total abstainer. "Live an outdoor life, smoke and drink when you can get it," retorted James R. Silliman, Civil war veteran, 91, who said he had smoked since he was seven.

Both were guests of Ezra Meeker, 92, who 70 years ago blazed the Oregon trail, and who came to New York at his advanced age for the purpose of booming the trail as the best route to the northwest.

Meeker was host to a group of nonogenarians at a dinner in New York and invited his aged guests to tell how they achieved long life. Recipes differed and often were directly contradictory. There was no single rule to which all could agree.

# PHILADELPHIA PLANS TO MAKE WORLD FAIR GREATEST IN HISTORY

The Sesqui-Centennial exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926, and to be known as "the world festival of peace and progress" will be one of the most ambitious world fairs held in this country, it was shown by plans made public by the fair association.

The exhibition, which will open about the end of April, 1926, and close in November of the same year, will mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence.

The fair association's advisory executive committee, which submitted the plan, estimated the cost of the exhibition to the association would be $15,000,000. Buildings or other participation by separate organizations will be paid by such bodies.

The fair will be under the auspices of the President and congress of the United States, the governor and state of Pennsylvania and the mayor and council of Philadelphia.

Its purpose, in addition to marking the signing of the declaration of independence, is to portray the progress of the world, particularly in the 50 years since the centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, and to create a closer understanding and foster the good will of the peoples of the world.

Gardens, lagoons, paths and roadways will be laid out between the permanent and temporary structures to be built. A single concourse will be built capable of providing for the accommodation of hundreds of thousands of persons to listen to speakers, or to witness ceremonials.

Plans for handling a million visitors a day have been worked out. Aerodromes and special railroad stations will be constructed.

"The distinguishing feature of the exhibition will be its legacy of permanent structures," the report of the fair association said. "The United States government will be asked to construct on the parkway a permanent building for its exhibit and for federal uses afterward. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania also will be asked to construct a permanent building later to house state offices in Philadelphia.

"A free library will be constructed and the new Victory hall will be completed in time for the fair with its various auditoriums in which will be given great musical and choral festivals by the great choruses and orchestras of all nations, organ concerts by the greatest organ in the world to be constructed in the largest auditorium, foreign balls and festal banquets in its spacious dining hall to seat many thousands of people.

"The contribution of the women of Philadelphia will be a splendid, permanent and thoroughly equipped hospital, to be used during the exhibition and to be equipped after its close as the most complete maternity and general hospital in the world."

Foreign nations will be invited to make exhibits illustrating their progress in industrial fields, and they will be asked particularly "to evidence their good will" by loaning some of their most treasured art possessions.

Among the temporary exhibition buildings planned are a vast automobile hall, an airplane building, an electrical palace, halls of commerce and industry and a palace of the press, from which a daily newspaper of the exhibition will be issued.

Athletics will be a prominent feature of the exhibition.


# The Girl You Can't Forget

Is the girl with a skin whose hidden tissues are vibrant with vitality. The red corpuscles of the blood must give the tissues just the food they need, so that the girl will seem glowing, vivid, pulsing with life. Nature's way to beauty is to build up from inside. The glow of health and a radiant complexion come to the woman with rich, red blood flowing in her arteries. If you need good red corpulsces, strength, vivacity and health, take a vegetable extract from native roots, without alcohol, which has stood the test of over fifty years—namely, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Cambridge, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. I had become all run-down, was so weak I could scarcely walk around. I could not eat and did not have enough blood, and had a hacking cough, which annoyed me. I was a physical wreck when I began taking the 'Discovery' and three bottles of this medicine completely put me on my feet; my cough stopped, I could eat well and felt well and strong."—Mrs. John T. Moore, 87 Steubenville Ave.

Dayton, Ohio—"At one time I was badly rundown in health. My stomach was in bad condition and I was very nervous. I began taking Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than any other medicine I ever took. Before I had finished the fourth bottle my appetite was normal and I was less nervous. I think Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best tonic on the market."—Mrs. R. E. Armentrout, 44 Simpson St.

Now is the time to try this alterative extract which can be obtained of your nearest druggist, in tablet or liquid form, or, send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y. for trial package of tablets, and write for free medical advice.


# TEXTILE MILLS MOVING SOUTH

## New England Executives Say Laws Drive Them Out.

A movement of New England cotton mill interest to Southern states is under way.

At present it is confined to an extension of the branches in the South of mills that have their principal plants in the East, but there are indications that it may add new manufacturing units to southern centers, financed by New Englanders.

Advantages in hours of work allowed by law, in wage scales and in the rates and exemptions are given as the three principal causes contributing to the movement which has manifested itself recently in several ways.

**Equipment Moved.**

Actual announcement of the transfer of part of their plants or equipment has been made by the Appelton Mills of Lowell and the Jenckes Spinning Co., Pawtucket, R. I. At least one other large textile corporation has voted to make no more capital expenditures in Massachusetts. This action, says Secretary H. C. Meserve of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, carried the inference that such capital expenditures will be made in the corporation's southern mills.

From southern centers have come advices that several New England delegations recently have visited the Carolinas and Georgia, looking over the ground for location of new mills.

**South Welcomes Industry.**

The situation is summarized in a statement by Robert Amory of Boston, lpresident of the Nationa ssociation of Cotton Manufacturers, as follows:

"New England has lost sight of the development that the cotton mills brought here, but some day before it is too late it is to be hoped she will appreciate how necessary they are to her economic development. The South still appreciates its cotton mills and wants more.

"Go into some small town on the edge of the mountains where there is no industrial plant and tell the first person you meet that you know how to run a cotton mill and are thinking of going to that town. You will be welcomed with open arms by every one and will receive every possible offer of assistance and good will. The people of that town know what cotton mills have done for other towns and you will have hard work not to settle down there and establish a mill."

**48-Hour Week Handicap.**

Secretary Meserve said the legal limitation of work to 48 hours a week in Massachusetts mills was a handicap especially serious. He took note of movements to extend this limitation to New Hampshire and Rhode Island where 54-hour schedules and wage reductions precipitated long strikes a year ago, settled for the most part by restoration of wages and continuance of the 54-hour week.

He said that the higher wages called for in New England also gave a distinct advantage to other centers. There was a growing feeling, he added, that the taxes paid by cotton mills were out of proportion to those levied on other industries.

He added that with an opportunity for growth afforded by fair manufacturing conditions, "New England cotton executives will continue to hold their place in the markets of the world."

# N. Y. GOVERNOR ASKS WINE, BEER

## Al Smith Tells Solons in Message Empire State Is Mostly Wet.

In a personally delivered message to the New York legislature last week, Governor Alfred E. Smith recommended passage of resolutions urging that the legislative machinery at Washington be set in immediate motion to bring about a constitutional amendment permitting light wines and beer.

He also recommended initiation by this state of a federal constitutional amendment requiring submission to the people instead of the legislatures of all future proposals to amend the federal constitution.

**Majority Believed Wet.**

The legislature, the governor said, had ratified the Eighteenth amendment in 1919, by a narrow margin after refusing a proposal by him to submit the question to the people in a referendum. He then recalled the 2.75 per cent beer bill, passed by substantial majority in the legislature in 1920 and subsequently rendered inoperative by a supreme court decision, and declared that "if democratic government means what we all say it means, surely the history of our own state does not indicate that a majority of the people are in sympathy with the existing Volstead act. If the people are to get relief from this situation, they must look to the national congress."

Other recommendations made by the governor were for repeal of the motion picture censorship law, restoration of the direct primary, municipal home rule and municipal control of public utilities.

**Champions Women's Cause.**

Referring to what he termed unjust discrimination against women in the law, he declared "we cannot stand still after having admitted them to the full rights of citizenship Their place in business they have gained for themselves by their ability. Progress requires that all discriminations against women be removed by specific amendments to existing statutes, retaining as is necessary for the protection of the health and well-being of the state the statutes that protect them in the home and in industry."

## Will Get Legacy When Happily Wed

One hundred and eight thousand dollars is the reward of Frank Donovan, Los Angeles street car operator, from his gandmother, Mrs. Sallie A. Owens, who died recently in Dover, Del., and who by her will left Donovan that amount.

But—

He must, in order to get the money, find him a wife and live happily with her until 1930. Donovan will come into possession of the money when he is 31 years old, provided he can prove that he has been married for at least a year and has lived happy during that time.

Donovan pointed out that by his next birthday, Aug. 14, 1923, he must be married in order to carry out his share of the peculiar arrangement and receive $8,000 yearly until 1930.

## STRAWBERRY SEASON OF 1923 IS OPENED

The 1923 strawberry season opened in Alabama last week, when the first crate of the early variety was shipped to Montgomery, Ala.

The crop with warm weather prevailing is in splendid condition and many shipments are planned. The first shipment was the earliest in the history of this section.

# HOW LOUISIANA'S HOODED MOB TORTURED ITS VICTIMS TO DEATH

Editor's Note:—The United States government, through the department of justice, has thrown an army of federal agents into Louisiana to punish the perpetrators of the infamous "hooded mob" murders in Morehouse parish. International News Service herewith presents exclusively an "inside story" of these murders.

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A band of desperate men, black masked and mysteriously robed, kidnaped Watt Daniels and Thomas F. Richards of Mer Rouge, in daylight last Aug. 24, held them captives for hours in a secluded woodland rendezvous and then tortured them to death.

The bodies — hacked, mangled, crushed and mutilated—were tossed into Lake LaFourche under cover of darkness to hide the crime. Almost four months later the lake gave up its dead, revealing a baffling, double murder.

This, in brief, tells the story of Louisiana's "hooded mob" murders.

The so-called "hooded mob" was composed of men who wore hoods and carefully disguised clothing. Its members undeniably were Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, although there is no proof as yet that they acted upon orders of the klan itself. Its leaders at no time, however, denied they were klansmen, even when their victims charged them openly with membership in the order.

**50 Men in Mob.**

There were possibly 50 men in the gathering which kidnaped Daniels and Richards and three other men as they were returning from a barbecue in Bastrop.

A mile of the narrow and wood-fringed roadway was guarded by hooded members of the mob and a score of returning automobiles were stopped before Daniels and Richards were found and taken captives. Three others, J. L. Daniels, white-haired father of Watt Daniels; W. C. Andrews and Tom Davenport, a youth, also were kidnaped. The mob carried them in motor cars by circuitous route to a woodland spot beyond Bastrop.

When the cavalcade was halted, leaders of the mob questioned Davenport but no punishment was inflicted upon him. The aged Daniels came next: "What do you know about the attempt to kill Dr. B. M. McKoin?" he was asked. (Dr. McKoin is now under arrest in Baltimore, Md.)

**Old Man Is Flogged.**

When the white-haired Daniels denied knowledge of the attack he was flogged. As his father's cries rang out, the younger Daniels helplessly bound, cursed his captors.

Andrews, a robust young man, came next. He too was questioned about the attempt on Dr. McKoin's life. When he likewise denied implication he was seized, thrown on the ground, his flesh bared, and a huge strap wielded across his quivering form. Andrews screamed in pain and struggled to evade the lashes, but blow after blow fell until his flesh had been beaten black.

The mob then loaded the captives in motor cars, the younger Daniels and Richards being placed on a truck. This truck, with a heavily armed guard, set out for Collingston, a crossroad town near Mer Rouge. It stopped in the town for a moment and townspeople gazed on the helplessly bound forms of Daniels and Richards. It then moved off into the night.

**Prisoners Set Free.**

The other prisoners were brought to the town's edge later and released, a lone masked man setting them free. In the shadows, however, lurked a score of guards.

The captors of Daniels and Richards, meanwhile, drove into the rolling swamplands to a previously selected rendezvous. They were taken out of the car and carried into the woods, where a grim, "death circle" formed about them.

A voice spoke out charging both with knowledge of the attack on Dr. McKoin. Both denied the charge.

The "death circle" moved closer to Daniels. Two men grasped him and beat him with clenched fists. As he fell beneath the rain of blows he was dragged to his feet to be beaten again. The voice with authority questioned him again and this veteran of the World war, who faced death overseas with a supreme courage, showed the same stout heart when facing death in that tragic wilderness. Blinded by the hood dropped over his head, Daniels turned to face the questioning voice and cursed his captors.

**Tortured to Death.**

The "death circle" conferred in whispered words. The voice with authority spoke again and Daniels was "quartered" upon the ground with picket ropes. The hooded figure stepped forth, a surgical instrument in his hand and amid Daniels' horrified screams, he slashed at the helpless youth. The blood spurted as Daniels fainted in an agony of torture.

The hooded figure slashed and slashed again and before he arose, young Daniels had died—died under the most frightful of punishments.

It may have been that the human butcher lost his head, but none other in the "death circle" moved to stop him after that first frightful slash. With Daniels' mutilated form still picketed on the ground, the "death circle" conferred again. They turned to Richards and the voice with authority spoke the charge against him.

Richards, a husband and father, eye witness to the torture of Daniels, bravely denied the charge.

**Richards Is Next.**

The strap rose and fell across his body and he fell under an avalanche of blows, two, three, four robed figures struck at his bruised form on the ground. They beat and beat and beat at the crunching flesh, some using clubs.

After many minutes the blood-spattered group turned away from the frightful objects within the circle. The bodies were smashed, and mangled, the heads beaten to a pulp. Death had come as a welcome relief to Richards.

The "death circle" conferred again. The voice with authority spoke, and a hooded figure approached the victims. Using a surgical instrument with care, this man, with practiced stroke, slashed hands and feet from the mutilated corpses. The remnants were then gathered into sacks. The "death circle" diminished. Those left sped into the night with the remains."

At Lake LaFourche ,the "death circle" stopped. The two corpses were weighted with iron wheels and the trousers of both men were cut into ropes with which to bind the weights to the sagging bodies.

**Into Slimy Grave.**

The "death circle" carried the bodies onto a ferryboat tied at the edge of the lake. The "remains" were tossed over its side into a slimy, watery grave 60 feet beneath the surface.

The "death circle" gathered for its final conference. The voice with authority spoke a mighty oath. The circle spoke in kind and into the black night the hooded figures vanished with "murder" written for eternity across the pages of their lives.


**Asthma**

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. 40,000 druggists now sell and endorse **Kinsman's Asthma Remedy.** Price 75 cents. A trial treatment and 1000 reliable references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, 20 Hunt Bld., Augusta, Maine


## Saves 110 From Sea

Robert Drane of North Quay, Yarmouth, is England's champion life saver. Although 68 years old he recently rescued a drowning Scottish fisherman, his 110th rescue. He has been decorated several times for his courageous acts of life saving.

# FRANCE EXPLAINS PEACE REFUSAL

## Poincare Says Proposal of Germany Is Blind for War.

Premier Poincare sent a cable message to Ambassador Jusserand in Washington asking him to see Secretary of State Hughes in connection with the statement made by Baron Von Rosenberg, German foreign minister, on the German truce proposal, which Poincare says showed the principal object of the pact proposed was to obtain evacuation of the Rhineland without payment of reparations.

The message asked Jusserand to make the following observations:

**Evacuation of Rhine Object.**

First—That the object Germany had in view in making the proposition was manifestly "as admitted by Baron Von Rosenberg," to get the French to evacuate the left bank of the Rhine before the Germans had fulfilled their reparations obligations.

Second—That it is absurd to pretend that before entering the league of nations Germany is not subject to all the clauses of the treaty of Versailles that bear Germany's signature and that she is free to attack France.

**Germany Will Be Free.**

Third—That the proposition for non-aggression against France, Italy and Great Britain will leave Germany free to attack smaller allies of France, notably Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, and even neutrals such as Denmark, to recover possession of territory inhabited by Danes and Poles and to begin again to prepare her hegemony over Europe.

"We know very well," says the premier, "that the day Germany will want to make war it will be on smaller nations. Her plan of non-aggression would leave her free to do so and would prohibit us from going to their help."


**TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15c**

**The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10—People everywhere are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and in spite of the high cost of his enlarged and greatly improved paper he makes this rare offer to bring his circulation up to 600,000 a week. You will like this paper; it is 30 years old and now better than ever; splendid stories and rare miscellany. Question Box answers all your questions. Only 15 cents in stamps or coin mailed at once to Pathfinder, 67 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C., will keep your whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired.

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# NEW REGULATION ON PARCELS POST

## New Rules Govern Trade by Mail Between United States and Canada.

New rules and regulations relative to parcel post traffic between the United States and Canada became effective Jan. 1.

One provides that no goods exported from the United States to Canada, whether they are sent by mail or otherwise, can be entered through the Canadian customs without certified invoices furnished by the exporter to the Canadian importer or his agent. These invoices should be furnished in triplicate, two copies being required for customs purposes and the third for the importer.

Another rule provides that unregistered prepaid parcel post packages will be accepted in postoffices in the United States for dispatch to Canada up to 11 pounds, with dimensions of 3½ feet greatest length and six feet, greatest length and girth combined.

The amount of indemnity paid for loss of any registered article exchanged with Canada has been increased from $10 to $25.

No arrangement has been made for extension of C. O. D. service to Canada as C. O. D. service there has been in operation only a few months and authorities want to test it further.

# SEEKS TO HONOR ARMY OFFICERS

## Secretary Weeks Thinks Generals Deserve to Keep Rank.

Secretary Weeks has indicated that if he sees any hope of approval by congress he will recommend that the rank of lieutenant general be conferred on several officers who rendered distinguished service in the war, including Major Generals Liggett and Crowder.

The higher rank would be given the officers concerned, the war secretary said, after their retirement. General Crowder, who directed administration of the war draft law, normally would retire from active service next April, but his present detail as judge advocate general of the army, by virtue of which he holds the rank of major general, expires in February.

Weeks indicated that General Crowder probably will apply for retirement before his present detail ends, so that he may become a major general on the retired list. Otherwise he would go back to the rank of colonel on the retired list.

**Liggett Already Retired.**

General Liggett already has retired with the rank of major general. General Crowder's appointment as minister to Cuba, to continue the service he has been rendering there as special representative of the President, is under consideration. Some legislative authorization would be required, Weeks said, to make General Crowder eligible for a diplomatic appointment without loss of his place on the army retired list.

Weeks believes that the war services of several other high officers have not been adequately recognized by the government. He mentioned particularly the case of General Liggett because he commanded a million men in action in France, and yet holds no higher rank on the retired list than he would have held had there been no war. The only commendation General Liggett has, Weeks said, is a letter written by Weeks himself on the general's retirement and had there been no war the secretary probably would have written a letter of the same character.

**Would Honor Pershing.**

Weeks made it plain that he hoped a time would come when he could recommend higher rank for a number of officers with assurances that congress would give its approval. Even in the case of General Pershing, he said, the act making him a general should have placed him on the active list for life as was done for high officers after the Civil war and for Admiral Dewey at the close of the war with Spain.

# "TICKLISH" TIME ON IN FLORIDA

## Diplomacy Required in Fining Tourists in Traffic Cases.

Begins now the "Ticklish Season" for municipal judges throughout the length and breadth of Florida.

For the next four months these judges will have before them many hundreds of tourists from all sections of the country who will be charged with violating traffic ordinances of the cities of the state. These tourists, more than likely will be guests of the city in whose court they are ordered to appear. It is the business of the judge hearing these cases to see that his decision makes an impression on the violator and yet sends him out of the court room with a smile on his face.

Winter visitors in Florida who drive automobiles are unfamiliar with local ordinances governing operation of cars. At times it is their lot to be accosted by a traffic officer before they are enlightened on the rules, and as a result it becomes the duty of the police to explain and, if necessary, to administer a fine.

To say "Five dollars and costs" to a Winter visitor and yet have the offender leave the judge in good spirits comes under the general heading of the finer arts, or diplomacy.

Many of the cities have devised a guest card, which is given out by the traffic men when automobiles with northern license plates are tagged. One side of the card usually invites the guests to register at the Chamber of Commerce, and furnishes introduction to the municipal judge from both the mayor and the secretary of the motor club.

The other is a brief summary of the traffic ordinances signed by the mayor. If a Winter visitor's automobile is tagged by an officer who places one of the guest cards in the car its owner will lose nothing by appearing as requested on the tag.

## FUNERAL BY RADIO CONDUCTED AT SEA

A story of a ship without a prayer book, a skipper dead at sea, and the ever-helpful radio was told by the wireless operator of the President Adams on her arrival from abroad.

Captain A. Matthews of the steamer Hatteras died Dec. 30 of pneumonia. The Hatteras sent out a message announcing her skipper's death and requesting the burial service and prayers by radio.

"We granted the request at 11 A. M. and at noon received word that Captain Matthews had been buried in the deep," said the wireless operator.


**Hill's acts at once checks Colds in 24 Hours**

At the first sign of a cold take Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine. Quick to act. Safest and most dependable cold headache and la grippe remedy known.

Ask for Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine

**Cuticura Talcum Is Ideal For Baby's Skin**

After a warm bath with Cuticura Soap baby knows there is nothing more refreshing for his tender skin than Cuticura Talcum. If his skin is irritated or rashy Cuticura Ointment is soothing and healing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 38P, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.


## May Lease Canal Property

Legislation which would enable President to lease the oil and coal plants at Cristobal and Balboa, in the Canal Zone, to private interests was recommended to congress by Secretary Weeks. The plants are owned jointly by the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Co.


**IF KIDNEYS BOTHER TRY DOSE OF SALTS**

**Drink Quart of Water if Your Back Hurts or Bladder Troubles**

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding begin to drink soft water in which you take a tablespoonful of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity; also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving kidney disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

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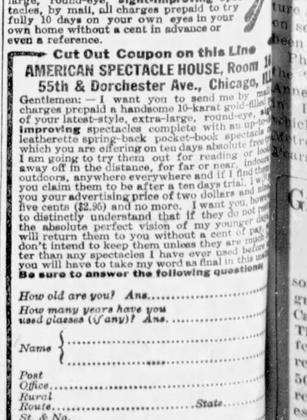

**Don't Send Me One Penny**

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

**This Is The Kind Of Spectacle You Have Always Wanted**

You can put on these latest-style *sight-improving* spectacles the first thing in the morning and wear them all day long for reading or looking away off in the distance, indoors or outdoors, sitting right where, everywhere, in the house or at work—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses in a handsome heavy-rim 10-karat gold-filled spectacle frame with extra-long comfortable ear hooks, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes—no matter how weak they may be from age—and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them—and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

**You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or to the Movies If You So Desire**

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on the latest-style *sight-improving* spectacles, go out in the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take them along in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glare of the lights—and you will be pleased to note that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of the latest-style, *sight-improving* spectacles.

**Seeing Is Believing**

Now I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more *sight-improving* to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, *sight-improving* spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 10
55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I want you to send me by mail, charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, *sight-improving* spectacles complete with an extra-heavy leatherette spring-back pocket-book, in which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors, anywhere everywhere and if I find them as you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will send you your advertising price of two dollars and ninety-five cents ($2.95) and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if they do not give me the absolute perfect vision of my younger days I will return them to you without a cent of pay, as I don't intend to keep them unless they are more satisfactory than any spectacles I have ever used before and you will have to take my word as final in this matter.

**Be sure to answer the following questions**

How old are you? Ans.....

How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....

St. & No.....

(If any)

County.....